The New-York Times.

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ALBANY.

The First Act of the Democratic Legislature.

The Ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment Rescinded.

Strict Party Vote in Both Branches.

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The Ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment Rescinded—Discussion in the Senate and Assembly on the Resolution.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 5, 1870.

TWEED's resolution to rescind the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment was called up at the opening of the Senate this morning, immediately after the reading of the journal. Senator WOODIN, of Cayuga, opened the discussion in a very able legal argument on the right of the present Legislature to rescind the action of a previous Legislature on this subject. He said the question was a novel one, and although two or three States had attempted to take such action, yet there had been but little discussion of the question compared with its importance. Prominent Democratic Senators in Congress had scarcely ventured to express an opinion in favor of the right of a State to do such a thing, and he construed their silence as an admission that the right could not be maintained by argument. It seemed, however, that the majority in the present Legislature of this State was determined to exercise the right, and the minority could only enter their earnest protest against it. The power of a State to take any part whatever in amending the Constitution of the United States was only derived from Congress. A State can neither propose an amendment nor dictate its terms. Its action in the premises was not in the nature of a legislative enactment. The ratification of an amendment is not submitted to the Legislature because it is a law-making body. If its action was an enactment there might be power to rescind or abolish it, but when a State once assents to the amendment its power over the subject ceases. Suppose the amendment had been submitted to a convention instead of to the Legislature, as it might have been, could the convention, after having ratified it and adjourned *sine die*, reassemble and take reverse action on the subject? If not, then how could the Legislature do it? The Constitution of the United States gives to a State Legislature the same power over the subject as it gives to a convention, and no more. Because a Legislature may rescind adverse action on an amendment, it by no means follows that it can rescind affirmative action. Adverse action is simply a nullity; it is no action at all, and leaves the question open for future action. Again, when a State has once ratified an amendment, it is not alone interested in that action; it then becomes the common property of all the States, and cannot be recalled without their consent. No power having, therefore, been conferred upon the present Legislature to do this thing, the exercise of such a power would be no more nor less than usurpation. It was in the same spirit as the action of so large a portion of the Democratic Party when rebellion reared its head in the country, and they justified and encouraged it. He well knew that there was no power in the Republican side of the Senate to prevent the adoption of this resolution, but he desired for one to enter his protest against an act so much akin to secession.

Senator MURPHY, of Kings, repelled the insinuation that the Democratic Party of New-York had any sympathies with secession. They stood now, as ever, for the Union and the Constitution. Had the ratification of this amendment been made in a regular manner by the last Legislature, the subject might not have been brought here to-day. But it was not, in his opinion, done in conformity with the terms of the Constitution and laws. Heretofore all amendments to the Constitution of the United States had been ratified by bill. In this case it was done by resolution. Again, the resolution had never been transmitted to Congress or to the General Goverment in a regular way. At the request of an officer of the General Government a certified copy of the resolution was sent to the Secretary of State, but it has never been sent there in the regular way to show what the action of the State was. He maintained that until a majority of States had given their assent to the ratification, the question was *sub judice*, and not, as Senator WOODIN had claimed, *functus officio*. He denied that other States acquired any rights from the favorable or adverse action of one State. It was not with a desire to perpetuate the negro agitation that the Democratic Party of this State opposed the ratification of this amendment, but because of the clause in the amendment giving Congress power over suffrage in the different States. He, for one, should resist all attempts to place New-York, in the matter of suffrage, at the feet of Congress. Mr. MURPHY closed by repeating the silly apprehension, first invented by PETER B. SWEENY, that if this amendment was adopted Congress would send inspectors and canvassers of election, and perhaps a military power, into the State of New-York to control elections here in the interest of the Republican Party.

Senator PARKER, of St. Lawrence, said that he was greatly surprised that this question had been forced upon the Senate at such an early period of the session. He supposed there were other questions deemed of more importance by his Democratic friends. They had announced to their followers, with great flourish of trumpets, that they were coming to Albany to enact laws granting to the people free drinking, work days and Sundays; free voting, and all other sorts of freedom; but lo and behold! on their arrival here the first thing they do is to open their batteries, their tomahawks and their scalping knives upon the poor defenceless negro. And yet this was not so strange after all, for the Democratic Party had been built up by the exercise of power over that servile race. Mr. PARKER then exposed the ridiculous absurdity of the proposition that this subject of ratifying an amendment to the Constitution of the United States could be kicked to and fro like a football between the Legislatures of the States and Congress—ratifying one year and rescinding the next. As to the form of the ratification, the law did not specify whether it should be done by bill or by resolution. If it was done by a bill, it should receive the signature of the Governor, but the Constitution says nothing about the Governor in connection with the ratification; he was entirely ignored on the matter, and his signature or consent was not needed and would not be proper. Neither was there anything said as to how the ratification should be communicated to Congress, or whether it should be sent there at all. The record of the action of the last Legislature on the subject exists in the office of the Secretary of State of New-York, and that is sufficient. As to the Senator's pretended fear that Congress will send inspectors of election and a Military Governor into this State to control elections, it was simply ridiculous, and needed no reply. Congress certainly had the power, and it was its duty to enforce by proper legislation any and all amendments to the Constitution, and the last clause of the amendment now under consideration was simply designed to effect that end. In conclusion, he said he had hoped that we had passed the old contest over the negro, and that the Democratic Party had got over the frenzy that had so long been accustomed to attack them whenever the name of the negro was mentioned. But it seemed not, and he could only enter his protest against a proceeding that he well knew was resolved on by those who now held the power in the Legislature.

Senator CREAMER spoke in favor of the resolution, and at the conclusion of his remarks the vote was taken, and the ratification rescinded by ayes 16, nays 13—a strict party vote. It was immediately sent down to the Assembly, when after being discussed by Messrs. HUSTED, ALVORD, WHITE, LITTLEJOHN, MADDOX and others on the Republican side, and by Messrs. MURPHY of Albany, JACOBS, PATRICK of Chemung, and other Democrats, the resolution was also carried by a party vote. Ayes 59, nays 56—Mr. PEASE, of Lewis County, alone among the Democrats voting in the negative.

Quite a number of bills were introduced in both Houses, including one for the abolition of the Police Commission of New-York, another to abolish the Excise law, two or three to abolish the Conspiracy law, &c., &c. The great feature of to-day's proceedings, however, was the rescinding of the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment—the first step in the programme of the great PETER B. SWEENY, who is to guide the helm of State during the present session.

Both Houses have passed resolutions to adjourn from to-morrow till Tuesday morning next.

The Committee on revision of the rules of the Assembly reported in favor of increasing the number of members of the Standing Committees—those heretofore having seven members to be increased to nine, those having five to seven. This is done to enable the Democracy to fulfill their promises incurred in the contest for Speaker. S.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 5.

THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT.

The Senate, immediately after the reading of the Journal, took up Mr. TWEED's resolutions for the repeal of the resolution adopting the Fifteenth Amendment. Debate ensued, and the resolutions were adopted by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Banks, Blood, Creamer, Frost, Genet, Graham, Hubbard, Lord, Morgan, Murphy, C. F. Norton, M. Norton, Sanford, Tweed—16.

NAYS—Messrs. Bowen, Brand, Chapman, Elwood, Kennedy, Lewis, Minier, Parker, Scott, Thayer, Winslow, Wood, Woodin—13.

The resolutions were ordered to be transmitted to the Assembly.

NOTICE OF BILLS.

By Mr. GENET—To amend the Conspiracy law; also, to amend the New-York and Long Island Bridge law.

By Mr. TWEED—In relation to land sold for non-payment of taxes.

By Mr. BLOOD—Relative to Balston Spa water debt.

On motion of Mr. GENET, the Senate agreed to adjourn to-morrow until Tuesday next.

Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

REPORTS OF COMMISSIONS.

The Governor sent in the annual reports of the Metropolitan Board of Health, Metropolitan Board of Police, Adjutant-General's report, and several State Boards of Police.

MODIFICATIONS OF THE RULES.

Mr. JACOBS, from the Committee on Rules, reported a rule that all the leading Standing Committees shall consist of nine instead of seven members, and of other committees seven instead of five, and the Sub-Committee of the Whole to consist of sixteen members, two from each judicial district, and to be appointed on or before the 20th of February. The report was agreed to.

Mr. JACOBS also reported that the leading Committees may each employ one clerk only. He stated that heretofore the rule for employing one clerk had been systematically violated. This rule would reduce the number of clerks from thirty-four to twelve. Agreed to.

Mr. JACOBS also reported that only twenty pages shall be employed or allowed on the floor at any time. Agreed to.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. FREER—Relative to employes, repealing the Conspiracy law. Referred to the Committee of the Whole.

By Mr. PEASE—Relative to officers of joint stock companies.

By Mr. MITCHELL—Repealing the same law; also, to amend the Metropolitan Police law.

By Mr. NIXON—To regulate the use of convict labor in the State Prison.

By Mr. MURPHY—To repeal the Metropolitan Excise law.

By Mr. HENNESSY—To amend the Conspiracy law.

By Mr. WHITE—Declaring valid the appointment of HENRY SMITH, Supervisor in New-York; also, to charter the Medical University.

By Mr. LOWEY—To consolidate the Utica Welsh Societies; also, to charter the Central New-York Conference.

By Mr. FLAGG—To authorize Troy to borrow money; also, amending the charter of the Life and Trust Company.

By Mr. MOUNTJOY—To authorize a bridge over Champlain Canal in Whitehall.

By Mr. MITCHELL—To compel the gas companies to report annually to the Comptroller.

By Mr. RANSOM—To amend the charter of Alden Village Erie County.

By Mr. PEARSALL—Authorizing the Flushing and North Side Railroad to charge ten cents extra on tickets not purchased at their office.

AN UNDERGROUND RAILROAD IN NEW-YORK.

Mr. HUSTED introduced a bill for the incorporation of the above Company, with a capital stock of $6,000,000. The Company propose to construct an underground or depressed railway, and an elevated railway from some point on the northerly side of Canal-street, running northerly parallel to Greene-street, to 100 feet south of Houston, thence on a curved line to 100 feet north of Bleecker and Sullivan, thence westerly to Macdougal 100 feet northerly of northerly side of Bleecker, thence to West Washington-place, 175 feet west of Sixth-avenue, thence parallel to Thirty-seventh-street, to Seventh-avenue and Forty-second-street; by the avenue to Fifty-fifth-street; to Broadway and Fifty-eighth-street, thence under and above Broadway to Sixtieth-street to Sixty-third-street, at a point 225 feet westerly from west side of Ninth-avenue, thence northerly to and across Harlem River. Also same kind road commencing at Ninth-avenue, between Sixtieth and Sixty-second streets, parallel to and across Eleventh-avenue to the Hudson River Railroad. Also, for a road from Canal-street, through Laight, to St. John's Park Depot. Also, from Canal-street, between twenty-five and one hundred feet east of Church, southerly, parallel with the latter to the Battery, and thence easterly to a point near South Ferry; and when the bridge is built over East River, the Company may connect with the westerly terminus thereof. For the purpose of constructing the road the Company may take a space of twenty-five feet in width along the proposed routes. The rates of fare proposed are: For any distance under three miles six cents, every additional mile two cents. Two years are granted the Company for the completion of the road to the Hudson River Railroad.

MOTIONS AND RESOLUTIONS.

By Mr. BAKER—Authorizing the State Engineer to make the survey for a new route for the canal in Washington County, and report the expense. Laid over.

By Mr. SWEET—That unsuccessful contestants for seats in this House pay all their own expenses. Laid over.

By Mr. BANKER—Denouncing the income tax as unconstitutional and unjust, and requesting the Representatives in Congress to vote against the reenactment of the law.

TOLLS AND DUTIES ON COAL, TEA, &C.

Mr. ALVORD introduced a motion that the Canal Board be instructed to reduce all tolls on mineral coal going West; also requesting our Representatives in Congress to vote for the repeal of all import duties on mineral coal. A motion to lay the motion on the table was lost.

Mr. LITTLEJOHN moved the appointment of a committee of five on this subject and all other subjects of a like nature, to report on the 20th inst. Agreed to. The following were appointed such committee: Littlejohn, Jacobs, Kiernan, Murphy and Alvord.

Mr. MITCHELL called up his resolution requesting our Representatives in Congress to use their earnest efforts for the repeal of all duties on tea, coffee, sugar and coal, and it was referred to the Committee already ordered.

POLITICAL EMOTION.

Mr. WHITE offered a resolution in sympathy with all people struggling for independence; condemning the action of the Government in the matter of the Spanish gunboats, and indorsing Senator CARPENTER's resolution on the same subject. Tabled and ordered to be printed.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Governor's Message, but immediately rose and reported progress.

Recess until 1:30 P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT.

The House reassembled at 3 o'clock. The concurrent resolutions of the Senate to repeal the resolution adopting the Fifteenth Amendment was received from the Senate, and the Speaker announced the question to be on concurring with the Senate.

Mr. HUSTED rose and protested against this action. He cited the United States Constitution, reading therefrom to prove that this Legislature could not take such action on this subject. The action of the last Legislature was not the passage of a law of this State subject to repeal at any time. It was the adoption of a resolution submitted to a particular Legislature by Congress, and when that Legislature discharged that duty and went out of existence, the whole matter was ended. He then referred to the moral phase of the question, and declared that the Democratic Party would gain nothing, but loose much by its action to-day.

Mr. ALVORD followed, arguing that the power to act on this matter had departed forever from this State. He also protested against the passage of the resolution. He protested against taking up the time of the House with such a fruitless and frivolous proposition, and said that if the resolutions were adopted the action will amount to nothing.

Mr. MURPHY, of Albany, contended that the action last year was incomplete, therefore further action was not only entirely proper but actually necessary.

Mr. PATRICK spoke in favor of the resolutions, when Mr. LYONS moved the previous question, which was not ordered.

Mr. ALVORD insisted that the work was complete last year. The mere failure to transmit the resolution to Washington amounted to nothing.

Mr. LITTLEJOHN insisted the action proposed here would amount to nothing. New-York has discharged her duty in this matter by her action last Winter, and had nothing more to do. The Constitution of the United States provides for States ratifying amendments to it, but not for rescinding their ratifications. He then proceeded to defend the justice of the Fifteenth Amendment, and spoke at length in advocacy of it as a Democratic measure.

Mr. MURPHY, of Albany, claimed that this amendment was submitted to the people at the last election, and the result was the sending of a large majority of Democrats here to repeal the action taken by the last Legislature. He also said it was necessary to pass this resolution to-day in order to prevent certain action by Congress which was to be taken on the 15th inst., and which would render null and void any subsequent action by this Legislature.

Mr. JACOBS said he saw only a plain duty to perform here in this matter. The majority of this House was elected to revoke this ratification, and it was our duty to place on record that revocation. The people of this State expect this of us; they want placed on the records of the State and the nation their dissent from ratifying this amendment.

The hour agreed upon for discussion having passed, Mr. HUSTED moved the previous question, which was ordered, and the resolutions adopted as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Ainsworth, Allaben, Baldwin, Banker, Baker, Barnes, Bennett, Bergen, Blair, J. Brown, Burns, Campbell, Carey, Cavanagh, Clark, Cook, Coon, Cullen, J. Davis, Dodge, Droll, Empie, Flagg, E. Flanagan, Flynn, Frear, Fuller, Hasbrouck, Hathaway, Haver, Hennessy, Horton, Howe, Irving, Jacobs, Jerard, Jones, Kiernan, Kresk, LaMoree, Lanahan, Lawrence, Lyon, Martine, Mitchell, Mooney, Moody, M. C. Murphy, O. Murphy, W. D. Murphy, Nachtmann, Nelson, O'Keeffe, Patrick, Payne, Pearsall, Plunkett, Ransom, Ronan, Shanahan, Sleight, Snow, Speaker, Steele, Sturges, Sweet, Tighe, Van Steenburgh, Young—59.

NAYS—Messrs. Alvord, Baker, Beebe, Berry, Blessom, Bolt, Bradford, S. L. Brown, V. S. Brown, Butterfield, J. D. Davis, Delano, Dunning, Dimick, Baker, Ely, C. N. Flanagin, Foster, Franklin, Graham, Gleason, Green, Hall, Hewitt, Hull, Husted, Hyatt, Johnson, Kilham, Littlejohn, Lowery, Maddox, Merchant, Miner, Mulford, Northup, Ostman, Palmer, Parker, Pease, Pierce, Ray, Romer, Roberts, Sanborn, Seward, Sniper, Stephenson, Tefft, Walker, West, White, Wilson, Winan, Wood, Wright—56.

The Senate resolution to adjourn from to-morrow till Tuesday next was concurred in.

The Assembly adjourned.

THE TELEGRAPHERS' STRIKE.

Present Phase of the Difficulty—Both Sides of the Case as Presented by the Company and by the Operators.

A special meeting of the members of the Telegraphers' Protective League, was convened at No. 270 Grand-street, yesterday evening. Mr. HUTCHINSON presided, and stated that a misapprehension seemed to exist with respect to the object of the strike. An impression prevailed that the end they aimed to obtain was an increase in their salaries, and under that misconception a good deal of unfriendliness had been evinced towards the movement by the general public. He explained that the strike originated in an attempt made by the Superintendents of the San Francisco and Sacramento branches of the Western Union Telegraph Company to reduce the salaries of their operators. The latter very properly refused to submit to the reduction, were dismissed, and upon communicating the matter to the office of the League a general strike throughout all the States of the Union was the result. He had received dispatches from all the principal cities in the States informing him that nearly all of the operators left, and already 2,500 were on the strike. He mentioned that a committee waited on the Company on Tuesday and fairly represented the justice of their demand, but no concession would be made them; their overtures were contemptuously rejected, and they were summarily dismissed. The only terms they demanded were, that their brother operators in San Francisco and Sacramento should be reinstated; they wanted nothing more, and they would be satisfied with nothing less.

Telegraphic dispatches from Washington, Portland, Albany, Detroit, Chicago, Texas, &c., favoring the movement arrived during the meeting, and were read by the Chairman amidst cheers.

A member urged the continuance of the strike, as it would show Congress, which meets on the 10th of January, the further necessity of their interference in directing the telegraph lines. That should be their great aim, for, under Government management, their salaries would not be reduced, as now, with the ordinary fluctuations of business.

A committee was appointed to confer with the Printing Operators' Company and request their coöperation and support.

The meeting, which was numerously attended, then adjourned, each expressing confidence in the final result of the strike.

The two remaining female operators at the New-York office have struck, so that all sixteen are now out. All the principal offices from New-York to San Francisco, and from Buffalo to Texas, are now on strike. From all points men are being ordered here to fill the places of the strikers, but on refusing to do so are at once discharged. Several men on the Canada side, who refused to come over and take the places of the strikers, shared the same fate. Yesterday the news arrived that the female operators at Chicago—their chief operator at their head—struck in a body. A dispatch from Pittsburg yesterday, stated that the railroad operators were flocking in but were at once received by a "vigilance committee" of the League, sworn in and then sent home again.

The printing operators are afraid to join the strikers because they fear that, as a consequence, their system of telegraphing will be abolished.

The following communications from the Company and from the operators fully set forth both sides of the question:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1870.

To the Public:

The interruption of the business of this Company by a strike among its operators is a matter of such general interest to the people of all sections as to call for an explanation on the part of its executive officers. The first intimation of difficulty reached this office Monday morning, when persons styling themselves "A Committee of the Telegraphers' Protective League," called to complain that certain operators in San Francisco, members of their organization, had been discharged because they would not submit to a reduction of salary, and demanded that these men should be restored to their former places and pay. They were told that the Company had no knowledge of any reduction of salaries at San Francisco or elsewhere, but that inquiry into the facts would be made of the manager at San Francisco. The reply of Mr. MUMFORD to this inquiry stated that he had discharged two men at San Francisco for trying to create dissatisfaction in the office, and because the operating force at that point was larger than was needed, but that no reduction of salaries had been made or contemplated, the only changes having been by way of increase. This reply was communicated to the operators' Committee, who had meantime presented to the officers of the Company a copy of resolutions purporting to have been adopted by the so-called League, demanding the restoration of the men in question, and threatening a suspension of work on the part of its members if the demand was not complied with. Not satisfied with the explicit denial by the Company of the facts upon which their action had been based, the operators in a second letter demanded of the Company a pledge to restore such operators at San Francisco, if any, as had been dismissed for resisting a reduction of salary, and also to reinstate in their former places and pay the operators who had left the Company's service in several of the Western cities at the call of their disaffected friends in California. With neither of these demands could the Company comply. It would have been a gratuitous insult to a faithful officer to send him instructions based upon a state of facts of which we had denied the existence, while, on the other hand, the executive officers could not stipulate in advance to restore to their places and pay persons who had left their employ without a shadow of reason, and in a manner and for the purpose of embarrassing the Company's business, (as was avowed in the resolution adopted at the operators' meeting,) and whose places had perhaps been supplied by new engagements. Such a pledge would have interfered unjustifiably with the functions of Division and District Superintendents, and would have involved the violation of our contracts with innocent parties.

With this the correspondence ended, and the strike followed, both in this and in other principal cities. The officers of the Company deeply regret the inconvenience which this movement will occasion to its customers, not to speak of the injury which it will cause to all parties and interests affected by it. The action of the operators has been caused upon a mistake, and they have permitted themselves to be imposed upon by undeserving men who had no real grievance to complain of. In spite of the very large reduction in tolls which have been made by the Western Union Company within the last three months, no reduction in the pay of its employees has been made or contemplated. The course pursued by the operators is, therefore, ungenerous as it is unjust. The Company can only account for such actions on the part of an intelligent body of men, and many of whom have been for years in its service under the most cordial relations, by the fact that they seem to have surrendered their individual liberty and the right of private judgment, which most Americans value so highly, to become the fractional instruments of an irresponsible body. Of the existence and purposes of the Telegrapher's Protective League, the officers of this Company had no knowledge previous to the present disturbance. They are now informed that its members bind themselves by a sacred oath to obey the orders of its officers. Such an order appears in the journals of this morning over the signatures of three persons, the chief of whom is the City manager of another Telegraph Company. Thus it appears that the employes of the Western Union Company, joining an organization thus officered, have put themselves in the situation of an army which by solemn and secret conspiracy should bind itself to lay down its arms and surrender its cause at the bidding of and upon the signal of the commander of the enemy's forces.

But the cause cannot be thus surrendered. Fortunately for all concerned, enough loyal men remain to command the situation and to serve as a nucleus to new recruits. Such is the present situation of this Company. It has force enough at this and all other important points to do the business which shall be brought to it, and the numbers are increasing as rapidly as they can be put to work. With forbearance and coöperation on the part of those whose interests it seeks to subserve, things will speedily right themselves, and the justice of the Company's position will be vindicated.

O. H. PALMER, Treasurer.
ALONZO B. CORNELL, GEORGE WALKER, } Vice-Presidents.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1870.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The difficulty now existing between the Western Union Telegraph Company and the members of the Telegraphers' Protective League, has become a subject of public interest, and it is this that prompts us to fairly state our position in the matter. Erroneous impressions have been conveyed by the publication of reports in the newspapers ostensibly with a view to general information, but really in the interest of our late employers. These impressions it is our duty to counteract. On doing so, however, we desire it to be distinctly understood that our only motive is to correctly inform the public, and not create false sentiment by an *ex parte* statement in relation to the affair. Our organization is composed of independent divisions known as Circuits. One of these is designated as the Grand Circuit, and is intrusted with the performance of duties incumbent on that position. The preamble of our Constitution sets forth that "the nature of our business is such that a vast combination of capital must necessarily intervene between our most intelligent efforts and a commensurate reward of an appreciative public, and that we seek not only to protect our own rights, but those of the public, by retaining in our ranks the most worthy and skillful operators in the country, instead of allowing them to be driven from the profession through the unjust exercise of superior power wielded by the willing agents of our employers, who are ever seeking official commendation by the exhibition of parsimonious economy. Our organization extends to and includes members at San Francisco, Cal. On Friday, Dec. 31, 1869, our grand chief operator received a message in cipher, informing him that on Monday, Jan. 3, the members at San Francisco would decline to submit to a reduction which the Company propose to make in their salaries. The next day, Saturday, Jan. 1, we received another dispatch from them informing us that two members had been discharged for refusing to submit to the reduction; that they should resist it by stopping work, and calling upon other Circuits to aid them. Accordingly on Jan. 3, they suspended work. The Committee was appointed at a meeting of the New-York Circuit, and instructed to negotiate for an amicable settlement by requesting that the salaries of the members at San Francisco be not reduced, and that those who were discharged for refusing to accord to the proposed reduction be reinstated. In reply, Western Union officials stated, on the authority of Mr. MUMFORD, their agent at San Francisco, that no salaries had been reduced.

In a second communication we endeavored to effect an honorable, peaceable settlement, insisting upon the reinstatement of members whose salaries had been reduced, and assuring the Western Union Executive that members at other points who had also suspended work would resume their duties. This proposition was rejected and the case at present stands thus: The Western Union officials rely implicitly upon Mr. MUMFORD's statements; the members of the League believe that the statements of our circuit officer in San Francisco are strictly true, and shall continue to believe them until proved untrue. In the latter event we will return to our duties at former salaries, guaranteeing to members and non-members who have aided us in this difficulty, the benefits and protection of our League in the future. In the meantime, this Committee await the action of the Western Union Telegraph Executive, looking to a peaceable settlement of this difficulty.

W. W. BURHANS, Chairman.
C. J. RYAN, J. M. PETERS, } Committee.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—The telegraphers' strike continues, but there is nothing new about it. The Western Union office is working with a very limited force, but promises improvement in a day or two. The affair is not without its humorous effects through the imperfections of the substitutes brought in the place of the regular operators. Last night your correspondent wrote that in consequence of the strike correspondents sat with idle pens. The telegraph rendered it, "correspondents sit in the idle pews."

Reception of the Remains of Mr. Peabody.

From the Boston Post, Jan. 5.

The funeral train that is to convey the remains of the late GEORGE PEABODY from Portland to Peabody is now being prepared at the car shop of the Eastern Railroad, in Salem. It will consist of three of the finest cars of the road and a baggage car. The cars Nos. 74, 75 and 77 have been selected. In No. 77 the seats have been removed, and a raised dais, ten feet in length and two feet square, erected in the centre, covered with black velvet, bordered with silver braid, and festooned with massive silver fringe, studded with silver rosettes and tassels. On this the casket is to rest, securely fastened. The car is lined with alternate stripes of black and white alpaca pendent from the centre of the monitor roof and looped back to the sides above the windows. At each end the "Cross of St. George" and the "Star Spangled Banner" are hung and looped back in the same manner, covered with black crape so that the colors are dimly seen through it, while the air will be redolent with the perfume of choice flowers. A handsome carpet, in which black and green are appropriately blended, covers the floor. The splendid locomotive that bears the name of the honored dead will be used to convey the train to and from Portsmouth, N. H., the junction of the Eastern and Portsmouth, Saco and Portland Railroad. From Portsmouth one of the engines of that road will be used, appropriately trimmed. The train will be met at Beverly by the Committee of the Salem City Government and escorted through the city limits to Peabody. The bells of the city are to be tolled from the time the train leaves Beverly until it arrives in Peabody. The monitor *Terror* having received her powder on board proceeded to the anchorage ground in "President Roads" yesterday afternoon, where the screw steamer *Alaska* is now at anchor. Both vessels will sail for Portland to-day. The *Monarch*, the vessel that is bringing Mr. PEABODY's remains, is expected daily. She will stop only a day or two in Portland, and will return at once under sail alone. She carries a crew of 600 men. What the definite arrangements will be in Portland cannot be ascertained until the arrival of GEORGE PEABODY RUSSELL, Esq., the nephew of the deceased, who has charge of the remains, and who is on board of the *Monarch*.

TELEGRAMS.

A New Candidate for the Sovereignty of Spain.

Salnave and His Sons Reported Blown Up in a Magazine.

Bitter Feeling Against the Sale of Samana.

The Intended Raid on Pembina from Canada.

Mysterious Fate of Four Red River Prisoners.

EUROPE.

Serrano and Supreme Power in Spain—Meeting of the Portuguese Cortes—A Gold Hunting Expedition.

MADRID, Jan. 5.—It is rumored that Regent SERRANO will be invested with the sovereign power, but the Constituent Cortes hesitate to take so extreme a measure.

The partisans of the Duke of MONTPENSIER are very active.

LONDON, Jan. 5.—The *Times* to-day has an article on the crisis in Spain. The writer deplores the downfall of General PRIM, and attributes it to the unreasonable prolongation of the provisional régime.

LISBON, Jan. 5.—The General Cortes assembled to-day, and the session was opened by King LOUIS in his speech from the throne. His Majesty refers with gratification to the state of tranquility which now exists at home and abroad. He promises that the Government will introduce important measures of reform and economy.

PARIS, Jan. 5.—An expedition is preparing to sail from France to recover 200,000,000 francs in treasure which was lost some years ago in Spanish vessels on the coast of Spain....The Emperor was very desirous of retaining Baron HAUSSMANN in the position of Prefect of the Seine, but the council of Ministers decided on his removal.

CANADA.

The Caldwell Extradition Case—The Argument Before the Superior Court Judges Closed.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

MONTREAL, Jan. 5.—The arguments in the Caldwell case, before Judges BADGLEY and MONCK, of the Superior Court, were concluded to-day. The points raised on the part of CALDWELL are: That under Judge COURSOL's warrant the prisoner could not be arrested in Ontario; that a Magistrate has no power to put in a new commitment; technical objections to form of the warrant; that the evidence does not establish forgery; that at most the pretended offence was only a misdemeanor, and extradition could only take place for forgery. Judgment will be given on Friday next. CALDWELL has comfortable rooms in jail at his own expense.

THE RED RIVER.

The Reported Sioux Raid—Conflicting Testimony Regarding Its Author—Prisoners Banished—The Fate of Four a Mystery—Object of the Revolt.

CHICAGO, Jan. 5.—The *Tribune* has the following special from St. Paul of this date:

Governor McDOUGALL left to-day for Canada, leaving Messrs. HINCHMAN and DENNIS behind. Mr. DENNIS called this forenoon on General HANCOCK, commanding this Department, and denounced the reports published this morning regarding the movements of the Sioux Indians upon the American settlements in the Spring, and protesting against military action being taken thereon. Two gentlemen from Pembina also called upon General HANCOCK, and placed in his hands documents supporting the assertions of the threatened Sioux raid, and asking for military protection. General HANCOCK asked for copies of the documents to be forwarded to the War Department, and said he should wait instructions, though he did not think any movement of troops this Winter would be necessary."

Mr. LAUNA, editor of the Windsor, Canada, *Record*, arrived at St. Paul last night from Fort Garry. He says the prisoners captured by the insurgents were all sentenced to banishment, except SCHULTZ, MOIR, SNOW and HALLETT. Their fate is not known. All the banished prisoners went to Pembina on the 28th ult. Governor McDOUGALL, in anticipation of this, provided for their conveyance to St. Paul before he left. Mr. LAUNA denies the Shultz gunpowder plot.

Governor McDOUGALL, his daughter and three sons, arrived here this morning from St. Paul and left this afternoon at 5 o'clock via the Michigan Central Railroad. He asserted, in an interview to-day, that the Red River war was an insignificant affair, so far as numbers and influence of the insurgents is concerned. Most of the insurgents, he said, are controlled by the Postmaster at Fort Garry, who caused the seizure of Governor McDOUGALL's correspondence, and put him to other trouble. He says he did not wish to precipitate civil war, and ordered his adherents to quietly pursue their avocations until some steps are taken by the Canadian Government. It takes eight days to come from Pembina to the nearest railroad station in Minnesota. During the trip of the party down the thermometer stood at 30° below zero. Governor McDOUGALL says the movement of the rebellion is in the interest of annexation to the United States, but he thinks the people will not sustain it.

STATES LEGISLATURES.

Organization of Both Branches in Maine—The Massachusetts General Court—Governor Geary's Message to the Pennsylvania Legislature—Maryland—Colorado Territory.

AUGUSTA, Me., Jan. 5.—Both branches of the Legislature were organized to-day. Hon. WM. W. BOLSTER (Republican) was elected President of the Senate, receiving 28 votes to 2 for F. J. CARLETON, (Democrat.) Hon. REUBEN FOSTER (Republican) was elected Speaker of the House, receiving 112 votes to 27 for Hon. WM. DICKEY, (Democrat.)

BOSTON, Jan. 5.—The Massachusetts Legislature convened to-day. HORACE H. COOLIDGE, of Suffolk, was elected President of the Senate by a unanimous vote. HARVEY JEWELL was reelected Speaker of the House. WM. S. ROBINSON was reelected Clerk, and JOHN MORRISSEY Sergeant-at-Arms. After the organization, both branches were escorted to the Dutch Church, where the annual sermon was preached by Professor SEELEY, of Amherst College.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Jan. 5.—The Senate organized yesterday afternoon by the election of CHARLES H. STINSON, Speaker, and GEORGE HAMMERSLEY, Chief Clerk. The Governor's Message was sent in at noon to-day.

He congratulates the Legislature on the prosperity of the State. The receipts of the State Treasury during the year were $5,940,000, and expenditures $4,[illegible], including $472,000 expended towards the reduction of the public debt, leaving a balance in the Treasury of $1,400,000. The total amount of the State debt is $33,814,000. The total reduction of the debt since January, 1867, has been $4,[illegible]. He recommends the establishment of a home for disabled soldiers as a refuge for those now compelled to beg for a livelihood in the streets of the cities. The Avondale disaster is referred to and a law recommended enforcing stringent regulations to prevent a recurrence of such calamities. He recommends an additional Judge of the Supreme Court as a public necessity. He deprecates the movement made by the free traders to obtain the introduction of steel and iron free of duty. He favors the recognition of Cuba and says it geographically belongs to the United States. He advocates the policy of an expansion of the currency by the new national banks to be established where none now exist.

ANNAPOLIS, Jan. 5.—The Legislature met this morning. F. C. LATROBE, of Baltimore, was elected Speaker of the House. The Senate adjourned without organizing.

DENVER CITY, Col., Jan. 4.—The Colorado Legislature was organized yesterday. GEORGE A. HILLSDALE was elected President of the Senate, and GEORGE W. MILLER Speaker of the House. Governor McCOOK's Message was delivered this afternoon. It recommends female suffrage; the dismemberment of the Indian treaty relations; the election of Governor and other Territorial officers by a vote of the people of the Territory, and a thorough immigration system.

HAYTI.

Reported Self-Immolation of Salnave and His Fourteen Sons—Opposition to the Sale of the Bay of Samana.

ST. THOMAS, via HAVANA, Jan. 5.—It is reported that the Cacos are besieging Port-au-Prince, and that they have made a breach in SALNAVE's lines. On the 22d of December SALNAVE retreated to Fort Petion, where he fired the magazine, and, with his fourteen sons, perished. Another report in circulation is that SALNAVE has fled to San Domingo and claimed the protection of President BAEZ. Generals LUPERON and CABRAL have published a protest against the sale of the Bay of Samana to the United States. They are bitter against BAEZ.

POLITICAL.

The Democratic State Convention of New-Hampshire—The Nomination for Governor—A Eulogist of the Late Franklin Pierce Silenced.

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 5.—The Democratic State Convention met here to-day. There was a full attendance. Hon. HENRY BINGHAM, of Littleton, was chosen permanent President, and one Vice-President was chosen from each county. Mr. BINGHAM's address was cut short for want of time to finish it in. General JOHN BEDEL, of Bath, was nominated for Governor, and General M. T. DONAHOE for Railroad Commissioner—both by acclamation. The report on resolutions was read:

The first expresses abiding faith in the principle of the party and opposition to centralization, and denounces the action of Congress in relation to Georgia. The second is on the subject of taxation and internal revenue and the tariff. The third enacts honesty and fidelity in Government officials. The fourth denounces monopolies as unjust and prejudicial to progress. The fifth declares centralization and monopoly twin instruments of evil. The sixth declares that all contracts, bonds and securities should be taxed. The seventh declares that the debts, not otherwise specified, should be paid in currency. The eighth offers a tribute to the memory of the late President PIERCE. The ninth pledges the exertions of the members to elect the nominees of the Convention.

Hon. ISAAC ADAMS, of Sandwich, entered his protest against the sixth and seventh resolutions. Mr. PERRY, of Keene, undertook to pass a eulogy on the late President PIERCE, but made but little progress amid the stamping and other efforts to put him down. A committee of three was appointed to notify the candidates of their nominations. The Convention then adjourned.

The Maine Republicans—Caucus of the Legislature.

AUGUSTA, Me., Jan. 5.—At a joint caucus of the Republican members of the Senate, held at the Capitol this evening, Colonel F. M. DREW, of Brunswick, was renominated as Secretary of State; B. B. MURRAY, Jr., was renominated as Adjutant-General; Parker P. Burleigh, as Land Agent; William Caldwell, as State Treasurer; Thomas B. Reed, as Attorney-General. Hon. Lot M. Morrill was nominated by acclamation as United States Senator to fill out the unexpired term of the late Senator Fessenden. Uranus O. Brackett, William Deering, William Rogers, A. H. Abbott, E. B. Spear, J. W. Paten and D. Hobert were nominated by the Republicans this evening as the Executive Council for the present year.

AUGUSTA, Me., Jan. 5.—At a caucus of the Democratic members of the Legislature, this evening, Hon. ISAAC REED, of Waldoboro, was nominated as candidate for United States Senator, J. ALBERT BRADBURY for Attorney-General, and CHARLES W. ROBERTS for Adjutant-General.

The Southern Steamship Line—Indorsement in the South.

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 5.—At a special meeting of the Board of Trade of this city, Mr. BURR presiding, resolutions were unanimously adopted, indorsing the steamship line from Norfolk and Port Royal, to Cadiz, Marseilles, Genoa, &c., projected by the Mediterranean and Oriental Navigation Company of New-York, and a memorial was ordered engrossed to be presented to Congress in behalf of the plans of this Company. Norfolk, Alexandria, Lynchburg and Louisville Conventions and other commercial bodies South, have taken action in behalf of said organization.

Violation of the Revenue Laws—An Official Implicated.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 5.—Mr. DWYER, Supervisor of Internal Revenue, has caused the arrest of the EVERNGIMS, proprietors of a distillery and rectifiers at Weaver's Corners, Huron County, and also the Government storekeeper assigned to duty there, for numerous violations of the Revenue laws. The examinations will be had before Commissioner WHITE to-morrow.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 5.—THOMAS J. WOOD, a farmer, of Woonsocket, was killed there this morning by the fall of the shears of a derrick.

TROY, N. Y., Jan. 5.—The steamer *Connecticut*, from New-York, arrived here at 9 o'clock this morning with a full load of passengers and freight.

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 5.—Hon. WM. L. GOGGIN, former member of Congress from Virginia, and the Whig candidate for Governor in 1859, died yesterday.

BOSTON, Jan. 6.—The second meeting of gentlemen interested in raising a fund for the family of ex-Secretary STANTON was held to-day, and encouraging progress reported. Another meeting will be held and the result made known. ....Miss BURT, a school teacher at Peabody, committed suicide by hanging yesterday. No cause for the act is known.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 5.—WM. NOGHTEN, President of the Columbus City Council, was run over by a locomotive this afternoon, and, it is feared, fatally injured. One leg was amputated.

LONDON, Canada, Jan. 5.—BAKER's tin and lamp shop, in Dundas-street, together with several adjoining buildings, was destroyed by fire this morning. Loss $20,000.

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 5.—In the Superior Court, in this city to-day, JOHN WILLIAMS (colored) was found guilty of assault with intent to murder a policeman in October, which will send him to States Prison for life.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 5.—Judge SANDERSON, of the Supreme Court, has resigned.

The Sale of the Brown University Lands.

From the Providence Herald, Jan. 5.

The Agricultural Land Committee of Brown University met yesterday morning at President CASWELL's room, for the purpose of making a report upon matters which have occasioned considerable talk in the community. Senator SPRAGUE was not present, but sent a request that the meeting might be postponed until Thursday, as he should be absent until then. The request was acceded to, but the written report of the Committee was read, after which Rev. A. T. LOVE, the agent for the sale of the lands, asked leave to submit a report, in which he proposed to show his honesty in regard to the sales made. Mr. ROBERT H. IVES also submitted a paper in behalf of himself and JOHN CARTER BROWN, pronouncing groundless the charges made against themselves by Senator SPRAGUE.

WASHINGTON.

Attorney-General Hoar and the Senate—Amendments to the Pension Laws—The Counterfeit Five-Twenty Coupons—The New-Orleans Custom House—New-York Post Office—Mixed Schools.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—Now that Attorney-General HOAR has returned to the city, speculation is rife as to what course the President will pursue in regard to his nomination, now before the Senate. There has never been any foundation for any statement or suggestion to the effect that the President would do anything but leave the Senate to act finally upon the appointment. The determination of the President is unchanged in this respect, and his action receives the full assent of the Attorney-General. It has been suggested, perhaps as a feeler, that the President should withdraw Mr. HOAR's name, and renominate him for the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. STANTON, thus relieving the case of the embarrassment of the locality question. This, however, the President will not do, as the Pennsylvania circuit claims to be abundantly able to furnish a candidate of its own, and will doubtless do so in due time. So the Senate will have another chance to consider Mr. HOAR, with a better prospect of success for him. A number of Senators, who are credited with having voted to lay his nomination on the table, are now causing it to be understood that they are not on that side, and the majority against Mr. HOAR, which, on the adjournment of the Senate, was alleged to be fifteen, has now dwindled to nine, and perhaps even less. The chances for Judge HOAR's confirmation are, therefore, better to-day than they have been at any previous period. A resolution, it will be recollected, passed the Senate three or four days before adjournment, calling on the Attorney-General for an opinion in reference to national cemeteries, which opinion was alluded to in the public journals in a spirit by no means friendly to Mr. HOAR. The resolution did not reach the Attorney-General's office in time to have the request complied with before adjournment, and the document in question will be among the first papers submitted immediately after the opening on the 10th. The opinion was said to contain the objectionable phrase that the consent of the Southern Legislatures was necessary to preserve the national cemeteries intact, and it was on this point that capital was sought to be made against Mr. HOAR. There is nothing in the opinion, however, which denies the right of the United States to protect its dead as an incident of the war-making power; and when the full text is presented, it will be found that Mr. HOAR did not announce it either legal or a political heresy.

THE PENSION LAWS.

The pension agents throughout the country have joined in urging upon Congress, with the approval of the Commissioner of Pensions, two or three amendments to the Pension laws, which will relieve the service of some of its abuses, and facilitate the payment of pensions. These amendments are, in the main, embodied in the bills introduced respectively by Mr. BENJAMIN in the House and Mr. HARLAN in the Senate. Mr. BENJAMIN's bill proposes to do away with the extortions of claim agents by putting pensioners in direct communication with the agents by a system of vouchers to be sent through the mails, upon the execution of which the pension is remitted by check in the same manner. For the preparation of this voucher the agent is permitted to charge a fee of forty cents, and no more. Mr. HARLAN's bill proposes that the payments be made quarterly instead of semi-mentally, as now. These changes are all that are deemed essential.

THE COUNTERFEIT FIVE-TWENTY COUPONS.

It will be remembered that some months ago certain coupons of the Five-twenties of 1865 were pronounced counterfeit at the Treasury Department, and two of them, so stamped, were returned to Germany. They have since been subjected to a reëxamination by the engravers of the Treasury, and are now pronounced genuine.

THE NEW-ORLEANS CUSTOM HOUSE CLERKS.

The list of employes of all classes in the New-Orleans Custom House, submitted by Mr. Collector CASEY in his plan for reorganizing the force, is 458. The Republican delegation from Louisiana have been analyzing this list to-day, and find that of the whole number but 116 are known to be Republicans, eighty-three are positively known to be Democrats, and of the 259 that remain nothing is known except that they are not Republicans and are therefore presumed to be Democrats. A hearing is to be had before the Secretary of the Treasury to-morrow, when the delegation will be present and also Collector CASEY.

THE NEW-YORK POST OFFICE.

The House Committee on Postal Affairs returned from their trip to New-York and Boston this afternoon, and, as the result of their labors, have brought with them over 500 pages of testimony. It was understood that the Committee will recommend that in the construction of the New-York building that all the lot be covered. They have examined the site and have so far educated themselves in architecture that their knowledge is now superior and their taste more refined than that of Mr. MULLETT, or anybody else.

TELEGRAPHERS AMONG THE CLERKS.

As an evidence of the diversified character of the acquirements of the employes of the Government here, it may be mentioned that the telegraph operators of the Western Union Line made search in the city, but in the departments chiefly, for operators, with a view of inducing them to join the telegraphic union. It is stated that not less than ten were found doing clerical duty in the departments and four or five others in the city, all of whom joined the union.

DECLINE OF AMERICAN COMMERCE.

Mr. LYNCH, Chairman of the Committee on the Decay of American Commerce, has received through the State Department a communication from Mr. DUDLEY, our Consul at Liverpool, giving his views on the subject under investigation, and particularly on the point of the relative cost of ship construction in both countries. Mr. DUDLEY, it is stated, maintains that the cost of building a wooden ship is greater in England than in the United States, but that iron sailing vessels can be built in Europe at fifteen per cent. less than here, and iron steamers at about twenty-five per cent. less.

MIXED SCHOOLS.

The mixed school question is up again in Washington, a colored child having been forced into a white school yesterday, through a permit from one of the Trustees, a political demagogue named VASHON. There is a very small and very mean class of blacks in Washington who are ashamed of their own color, and they decline to send their children to the colored schools, which share equally with the white schools in the city school fund. Every colored child sent to a white school crowds out a white child, the same as a white child would crowd out a colored child if sent to a colored school. This pestilential class being generally too lazy to work at a respectable calling, devote themselves to politics, and become the tools of demagogues and office seekers. There is yet to be found in Washington either a public officer or a newspaper that has the courage to handle them as they deserve.

A RAILROAD DECLARED A NUISANCE.

Mayor BOWEN has achieved a triumph in his contest with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company on the street question. The Company was to-day convicted in the Criminal Court of maintaining a nuisance by refusing to conform its grade to that of the streets which it crosses. The Company will have to succumb to the indomitable Mayor, who will immediately extend the street east to Chesapeake Bay.

PERSONAL.

E. LOPEZ, a son of the President of Paraguay, arrived here to-day.

CURRENT NOTES.

California has 800,000 peach trees—five to every voter.

A shoe manufacturer in Lynn, Mass., has given $10,000 to the Boston Theological Library.

The photograph of J. WILKES BOOTH has been stolen from Philadelphia's Rogues' Gallery.

School teachers in Arkansas complain bitterly that they are compelled to learn to labor and to wait for their pay.

Washington has two GRANTS whose names frequently get into the newspapers. One is A. GRANT and the other is the GRANT.

Californians are talking of running General JOHN F. MILLER, of San Francisco, for Governor at the next election.

Hon. R. B. STRONG, the new Speaker of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives, is a native of this State, and 41 years old.

Right Rev. CARLETON CHASE, D.D., the Episcopal Bishop of New-Hampshire, is rapidly failing, and it is feared he will never be able to leave his house again.

A Kansas County Treasurer recently made a tour of his county to collect the taxes, and succeeded in raising $8 60. He will send out his deputy next time.

The Zanesville (Ohio) *Signal* is dead, and now Ohio has but three daily Democratic papers—the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, the Cleveland *Plain Dealer* and the Columbus *Statesman*.

FRANCIS ROBINSON, of Blackinton, Conn., was bitten by a mad dog thirty years ago, and about once a month ever since has had fits, during which he barks like a dog and froths at the mouth.

The New-York State Temperance Society will hold its annual meeting in Amsterdam, Montgomery County, on the 12th and 13th inst. Each church and temperance society is invited to send two delegates.

The new Trimble Opera House, in Albany, was opened on Monday evening. During the performance C. L. UNDERNER, the leader of the orchestra, suddenly dropped from his seat and fell dead upon the floor.

Mayor JONES, of Portsmouth, N. H., has given his salary, $600, for the foundation of a public library, and says if the citizens will increase the amount to $6,000 in five years, he will give $500 more.

Lieutenant-Colonel WILLIAMS, U. S. A., whose death at Little Rock, Ark., was announced yesterday, was on duty on Christmas, apparently in perfect health. He was taken sick with congestion of the brain on the next day, and died on Monday, 27th ult.

The editor of what is now the first paper in Oregon, who was the first graduate of the Oregon University, is making his first visit east of the Mississippi. He is now in Springfield, Mass., and can't help wondering that "everything is so old around there."

And yet again the Charleston *News* appeals to the planters of the South to diversify their crops. Plant corn! corn! corn! it cries; "the cotton which bleaches the fields may crown our hard endeavor, but what we lean on most is bread, the staff of life."

The San Francisco *Alta* says that if there is a conflict between the shipbuilders on one side, and merchants generally on the other, the latter will have the public opinion of the Pacific coast on their side, for they are the larger and more important class everywhere, and relatively larger there than on the Atlantic coast.

Prince ARTHUR and his party were more successful in their moose hunting expedition than was first reported. They "bagged" one moose, one bear and five deer. The Prince also took part in felling a pine tree, and, as we are assured by an enthusiastic Canadian, performed the part of an axman with credit to himself and great satisfaction to all present.

Hon. MADISON NELSON, one of the Judges of the Maryland Court of Appeals, died on Saturday, aged about 70 years. The Baltimore *Sun* says he was a man of very decided talents, and had a quick, sagacious and penetrating mind, but his attainments as a lawyer were not remarkable.

Mr. WILLIAM H. RHINEHART has sent from Rome to Baltimore his model of the statue of the late Chief Justice TANEY, to be erected at Annapolis, in accordance with an act of the Maryland Legislature. The Chief Justice is represented in his judicial robes, with a scroll in his right hand. The figure is designed to be of heroic size and in a sitting posture.

One of Massachusetts' new Mayors in his inaugural address on Monday gave utterance to this sentiment: "As the eastern horizon of the present is made glorious with its beaming rays of opportunity, so may the sunset hour of the future, by the refractive influence of faithful duty, greet us with its gorgeous panoply of prismatic light."

The steamship *China*, which recently arrived at San Francisco, from China and Japan, brought 3,600 cards of silkworms' eggs, which are coming through to New-York *via* the Pacific Railroad. Their destination is Lyons, France. The French shippers are dissatisfied with their experience in shipping the eggs *via* the Isthmus of Suez, and have tried the experiment of a shipment across the American continent.

The Sherman Brigade had a reunion in Mansfield, Ohio, on Friday last. Senator SHERMAN, by whom it was organized and for whom it was named, presided, and General SHERMAN sent a letter expressing regret at his inability to be present, and saying he was glad that they proposed not to allow the memories of the war to fade into oblivion, but to cherish them and transmit them to the future.

The Government built a huge stone Custom House and Post Office, with iron doors, in Portsmouth, N. H., and then put a wooden box in a window to receive letters at night. On Sunday night some thief with a jack-knife cut out the front of the box, took all the letters and departed. The builder should have remembered that "a chain is only as strong as its weakest link."

The Charleston (S. C.) *News* announces the departure of the Spanish gunboats from that port on Saturday last, in company with the frigate *Pizarro*, which was in waiting outside, and says: "Two of the gunboats have not been heard from, and are supposed to have been lost on the North Carolina coast. The wind was very high on Saturday night, and the seagoing qualities of the 'mosquito fleet' were doubtless severely tested."

We have received the first number of the *Law Journal*, to be issued weekly in Albany, at $5 per year, WEED, PARSONS & CO., being the publishers, and ISAAC GRANT THOMPSON the managing editor. It is of convenient size, finely printed, and announces that it is not intended to make it a "Law Report" merely, but a medium of conveying to the profession of the country the latest intelligence of interest on all subjects pertaining to the law.

A statement just issued from General CANBY's headquarters show, that the total white vote of Virginia registered in 1867 was 120,120; the total colored vote, 107,730. In the registration of 1869, the white vote added was 40,301; the colored vote added was 24,417; the white vote deducted was 11,303; the colored vote deducted was 10,881. The white gain was 29,068; the colored gain was 13,606. The present total white vote of the State is 151,180; total colored vote is 121,336; white majority, 29,427. The total vote of the State, white and colored, is 272,866.

There was a balloon ascension at Atlanta, Ga., on New Year's Day, Dr. GILBERT HARRIS going up alone, and the *Era* tells the following in relation to it: "When the balloon had reached the height of about one mile, those who were watching it were horrified to see it explode and collapse in the upper air. For about an hour the anxiety was very intense, when, to the astonishment of every one, the doctor rode in sound in body. The doctor fell about three miles out of town, and the only injury he sustained was a few scratches from some bushes in which he fell."

Personal.

Mr. Estrada, of the Spanish Legation; Judge Harte, of Trumansburg, and General Adam Badeau, are at the Albemarle Hotel. Ex-Governor R. M. Patton, of Alabama; Hon. Chester Snow, of Boston; Hon. Chas. H. Sherrill, of Washington; Hon. T. R. Blackstone, of Chicago, and General James S. Whitney, of Boston, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Hon. Henry Fitch, of Nevada; Hon. S. H. Boyd, of Missouri; Hon. W. H. Painter, of Washington; Hon. D. K. McCarthy, of Syracuse; Hon. J. S. Carlisle, of Virginia, and J. H. Ramsey, of Albany, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Ex-Governor Whitmore, of Connecticut, is at the Coleman House.

OUR SHIPPING INTERESTS.

The Appointment of Shipping Commissioners—Moses H. Grinnell Submits the Draft of the Proposed Act of the Shipowners' Association of New-York—Its Action Unfavorable.

A special meeting of the Shipowners' Association of New-York was held yesterday afternoon at No. 52 Pine-street, which was called to order by Ed. [illegible], Esq. The Chairman produced the draft of an act to be presented to Congress this session, which had been sent him by MOSES H. GRINNELL, with the request that he would submit it to the Association and get its opinion on it at the shortest notice. The act, covering twenty-eight closely-printed quarto pages, was then read, and is headed as follows: "An act to authorize the appointment of Shipping Commissioners by the Judges of the several District Courts of the United States of America to superintend the shipping and discharge of seamen engaged in merchant ships belonging to the United States, and for the further protection of seamen." Its main features relate to the following subjects:

The appointment of Commissioners by District Judges; the nature of the bond and oath of Commissioners; facilities extended to them to employ deputies; their duties; fees; the payment of same by master or owner; penalties for taking other remuneration; permission for Commissioners to transact business at the Custom House; apprenticeships; the same to be brought before a Commissioner; penalties for receiving remuneration from seamen; agreements of seamen; rules on agreements, and form of contracts of acknowledgment; penalty for shipping seamen without agreement duly executed; seamen engaged in foreign ports to be shipped in presence of the United States Consul; allotment of wages; particulars necessary in advance notes; recovery of wages in case of illegal advance notes; mode of recovery; articles of agreement to be placed in every ship; compensation to seamen discharged before voyage is commenced; seamen to be discharged before a Shipping Commissioner; account of seamen's wages to be given in a certain form by master; certificate to be given by master on discharge; Commissioner to decide disputes; he may cause documents and witnesses to be produced in evidence; settlement of seamen's wages; report of master on conduct of seamen; [illegible] wreck; wages forfeited for disobedience or through imprisonment; [illegible] provisions and water; [illegible] weights and measures; expenses in sickness or death; if paid by Consul to be recovered from owner; wages and effects of deceased seamen; same to be paid to Consul or Shipping Commissioner; penalties for violating foregoing; effects of seamen dying abroad; wages of deceased seamen in United States; how to be paid over; [illegible] unclaimed wages; offences and punishments; entry of same to be made in official log; master or owner may apprehend deserters without warrant; misconduct endangering life or limb; power of Admiralty Courts to remove master; application of forfeitures; questions thereon to be decided in suits for wages; costs to be deducted from wages; official log books; entries therein have to be signed; penalties; entries to be received as evidence; [illegible] valid; no debt exceeding $5 to be recoverable till end of voyage; persons not to go on a ship before moored without permission; lodging-house keepers; penalties and application; acts to be repealed; schedules of fees, articles, scale of provisions and certificates.

The most important points in the act are the following:

The Duties of Shipping Commissioners.—To afford facilities for engaging seamen by keeping a register of their names and characters; to superintend their engagements and discharge in the manner hereinafter mentioned; to provide means for securing the presence on board of the proper time of men who are so engaged; to facilitate the making of apprenticeships to the sea service, and to perform such other duties [illegible] [illegible]

Articles of Agreement to be Placed in Every Ship.—The master shall, at the commencement of every voyage or engagement, cause a legible copy of the agreement (omitting the signatures) to be placed or posted up in such part of the ship as to be accessible to the crew. Penalty, in default, $100.

Certificate to be Given by Master on Discharge.—Upon the discharge of any seaman, or upon payment of his wages, the master shall sign and give him a certificate of discharge, specifying the period of his service and the time and place of his discharge in the form annexed, marked E. Penalty, in default, $50.

Naturalization of Seamen.—Every seaman, being a foreigner, who declares his intention of becoming a citizen of the United States in any competent Court, and shall have served three years on board of a merchant ship or ships of the United States, subsequently to the date of such declaration, may, on his application to any competent Court, and the production of his certificate of discharge and good conduct during that time, together with the certificate of his declaration of intention to become a citizen, be admitted a citizen of the United States; and every seaman, being a foreigner, shall, after his declaration of intention to become a citizen of the United States, be deemed a citizen of the United States for the purpose of manning and serving on board any merchant ship of the United States, anything to the contrary in any previous act of Congress notwithstanding.

[illegible]

After a long debate the Secretary was instructed to prepare the following letter:

To Moses H. Grinnell, Esq., Collector of the Port of New-York:

SIR: The undersigned have read the proposed bill for the appointment of Shipping Commissioners, to superintend the shipping and discharge of seamen engaged in the merchant service, and are of the opinion that it should not become a law for the following reasons: It is impracticable and interferes with the individual rights of citizens, by taking from them the management of their private affairs and placing them in the hands of an army of Government officials. The present laws, if enforced, are sufficient for the protection of seamen, and we further believe that the commerce of the United States has now many serious obstacles to contend with, and should not be further fettered by the passage of this objectionable measure.

Respectfully, &c.

A member of the Association, Mr. W. NELSON, Jr., being about to leave for Europe, he was authorized by the Association to minutely examine into the cost of building iron and wooden ships there, and to report on their construction, and to furnish the members with any information he might be able to glean on the question. The meeting then adjourned.

Reopening of the Skating Season.

The remarkably open weather which has prevailed during the past three weeks has sadly interfered with the enjoyment of the votaries of the delightful recreation of skating, and they welcome with unfeigned gratification the return of King Frost's visit. Although skating will not become general immediately on the open ponds of Central Park and Prospect Park, the ice not being sufficiently strong to warrant the authorities throwing them open to the public, yet on the Capitoline, Union, and Fifth-avenue ponds the announcement of "Ball Up" will be made this morning. At MCMILLAN'S pond, on Fifth-avenue, between Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth streets, the ice is in magnificent condition; smooth as a sheet of glass, and of considerable thickness. This pond has become unusually popular on account of its admirable location and convenient access, and we learn that upwards of seven hundred season tickets have been disposed of already. The New-York Skating Club make it its headquarters.

The Steamboat Inspectors.

The annual report of the United States Steamboat Inspectors is now being prepared for transmission to the Treasury Department at Washington. During the last year 611 steamships were thoroughly inspected, boilers and machinery examined, and certificates given indorsing the safety of the boilers and their capacity to carry a certain number of pounds of steam, which the engineers were in no case allowed to exceed. There were few accidents during the year which the Inspectors were called upon to investigate.

The number of engineers examined, and who were awarded certificates by the Inspectors, was 773, and the number of pilots was 591. The Supervising Inspector of this district is Mr. ADDISON LOW; the Inspectors are Captains JOHN M. WEEKES and JOHN K. MATTHEWS, and the assistants are WILLIAM BERRYMAN, HOSEA BIRDSALL and ANDREW CRAFT.

Justice Dowling and the Police—He Fails to Make Good His Accusations.

Yesterday morning, Judge BOSWORTH, President of the Board of Police, addressed to JOSEPH DOWLING, Police Justice, the following letter:

NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1870.

Hon. Joseph Dowling:

DEAR SIR: You are reported in the *Herald* of this morning to have said yesterday thus:

"I am certain that the Police of the Fifteenth Precinct cover these women in their pocket picking, and I also know that they receive a commission on every trick they get through. This accounts for the audacity of the thief and the increasing number of the victims. The Police are leagued with the thieves."

You will greatly oblige the Police Commissioners by furnishing me with the name of every policeman whom you know to be guilty of the misconduct thus imputed to them. We would also much desire the names of any persons who can testify to such misconduct of policemen. On receipt of the desired information the Board will investigate promptly, and men found guilty of such disgraceful conduct will be summarily dismissed. With great respect, I am very truly yours, H. B. BOSWORTH.

This letter was delivered to DOWLING during the morning, and at a late hour of the afternoon no written reply had been received by Judge BOSWORTH, nor was any expected, as DOWLING had verbally said that he would not become a complainant. Considerable indignation is expressed at Police Headquarters at this conduct of the Police Magistrate, who, after having publicly and formally accused the Police of crimes of the foulest character, thus declined to make good his charges or assist the Commissioners in driving such policemen out of the force.

THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

A Bevy of Public Dangers—Poison in Hair Dye, Cosmetics and Croton Water—Swill Milk and Watered Milk—The Public Baths and Smallpox Questions.

The regular meeting of the Metropolitan Board of Health was held at the usual hour yesterday afternoon; Mr. LINCOLN, the President, in the chair.

The weekly report of Dr. HARRIS, the Sanitary Superintendent, presented a number of subjects of general interest, chief among which was that of lead poisoning by means of the various fashionable hair dyes and cosmetics, pertinent to which a letter from Dr. LEWIS A. SAYRE was submitted, showing that three deaths had resulted from the use of LAIRD'S Bloom of Youth, and giving his opinion that the sale of this and all similar nostrums should be suppressed by law. Dr. HARRIS also touched upon the question of the presence of lead poison in Croton water but he was of opinion that there was very little, and that no general anxiety need be felt upon the subject. Dr. STONE declared his belief that there was no such poison in the water drank in consequence of its flowing through lead pipes, and as a means of definitely settling the question, upon his motion the subject was referred, with directions that an analysis be made of the water used in New-York and Brooklyn. During the reading of the various papers connected with the subject of lead poisoning, it appeared that a simple test to discover its presence in hair dyes and other such compounds is presented in iodide of potassium.

A report was also submitted by Dr. HARRIS in reference to the use of stored and impure water in public baths, from which it appeared that he had caused a thorough inspection to be made of seventeen Russian baths in the City, all of which were found to be supplied with fresh water, including the place in Broadway, against which the original complaint was made. Whatever might been the former condition of the Gibson establishment, it is now in a good sanitary condition.

A report was also made of the analysis of milk made during the past fortnight, from which it appeared that samples were purchased at twelve different stores, which showed an average of eighty-eight per cent. of water, only two having over 90°. It was suggested that the Board authorize the chemist to submit for publication each week the record of all purchases and analyses of milk that fall below a natural minimum standard for percentages of the total quantity of butter, casine and sugar, and it was said that the chemist will be able to show that 11 parts in 100 by weight of any sample of cow's milk may be justly regarded as the minimum for the totals of these three chief nutritive elements, and that 90 per cent. of water generally proves an injurious degree of watering. It was also regretted that no chemistry has yet brought cheap and easy tests to bear upon swill milk. Unhealthy cows and cows unhealthily fed and stabled must be judged on general principles. The analyses submitted in connection with the report, showed no sample up to the minimum standard as to butter, casine and sugar, the average being only seven for the two last, and in all cases except two they showed less than four parts of butter.

The question of the introduction of smallpox into the City from Quarantine, was brought up by Dr. SWINBURNE. At a former meeting of the Board, which was designated as a "private" one, a resolution was offered by Dr. STONE declaring such to be the case, and asking Congress to compel the vaccination of all emigrants prior to embarking. Dr. SWINBURNE characterized this resolution as containing a false statement, and recommending totally unnecessary action. A protracted discussion ensued between him and Dr. STONE, which was finally ended by a motion of Judge BOSWORTH that the matter be referred to Dr. HARRIS, the Sanitary Superintendent, to report at the next meeting what information upon the subject he has, or has heretofore given to any member of the Board.

THE SLEEPY HOLLOW TRAGEDY.

The Examination by the Magistrate Waived, and the Prisoner Remanded to Await the Action of the Grand Jury—Buckout Interviewed in his Cell—The Dumb Made to Speak.

The preliminary examination of ISAAC VAN WART BUCKOUT, for the murder of his wife, ANN LOUISA BUCKOUT, and ALFRED RENDALL, near Tarrytown, on Saturday last, was to have taken place at White Plains yesterday before Justice PAULDING.

At 12 M. the prisoner was conducted by the jailor to the office of the Deputy Sheriff, evidently very much affected and depressed. District-Attorney DYCKMAN stated to the Court that there had been some misapprehension on the part of Coroner VAN TASSELL, who had sent a commitment of the prisoner to the Sheriff after the inquest. The witnesses being informed that their attendance would not be required, Mr. MILLARD, counsel for the defence, waived a further examination, and the prisoner was remanded upon the Coroner's commitment to await the action of the Grand Jury, convening on the fourth Monday in January.

At 11 o'clock BUCKOUT was visited in his cell by our reporter, accompanied by Drs. SCHMIDT and HODSON and the counsel for the accused. The prisoner was apparently in the same state of mental derangement and reticence which he had maintained since his incarceration. Ether being administered, he immediately appeared rational and communicative, recognizing his counsel and calling them by name, after which he made the following statement:

I have been wonderfully, shamefully wronged by my wife. She was a heartless, bad woman. Her improper conduct has been the cause of my having frequently left her, and I have been induced only by the urgent solicitation of my neighbors ever to return to her. In May last, myself and wife passed the evening at a neighbor's, Mr. SCHUYLER FORBAY'S. On returning home we met DICK HILLYER, who agreed to dig a well for me the next day. HILLYER said he had no place to sleep that night, when Mrs. BUCKOUT suggested that he remain with us, and sleep at the head of the stairs near our room. HILLYER readily acquiesced. After all had retired some time, my wife left her bed and the room, returning after the lapse of about an hour. She came in stealthily, closing the door very quietly, and softly crept to my side. I suspected all the time where she had been. I did not make any accusation against her that night, but the next morning I examined the bed which HILLYER occupied, and knowing my wife's physical condition at the time, I there found indisputable evidences of the correctness of my suspicions. Afterwards, when we three were face to face, guilt was so strongly written upon their countenances, that they were forced to admit their crime. Oh! gentlemen, she has been guilty of adultery with the lowest, dirtiest, meanest loafers in my town.

The question was then put to the prisoner, whether the elder RENDALL had ever had any improper intercourse with his wife, to which he made no response. The same interrogation was then made in relation to CHAS. RENDALL, when BUCKOUT responded, "CHARLES RENDALL has wronged me cruelly, most bitterly!"

In reply to the question, why he had committed the horrible deed with which he was charged, he raised his hand convulsively, exclaiming, "Oh! my God, I don't know! I don't know! I was driven to desperation; she made me do it!"

Throughout the whole interview the prisoner appeared calm and perfectly self-possessed, speaking only when spoken to, only once, however, voluntarily remarking that he had been comparatively temperate for the past year. The affair has created the most intense excitement in the neighborhood.

The Masquerade of "La Coterie."

The second grand masquerade ball of "La Coterie," to be given at the Academy of Music Jan 13, promises to be a grand affair. One of the prominent features promised is the importation of two hundred of the most grotesque costumes, designed expressly for the Grand March, and imported from Paris at a vast outlay of funds by Mr. SEAVER, costumer for "La Coterie." These costumes, representing the five senses, viz: Hearing, Smelling, Tasting, Touch, and Sight, are of the most comical and picturesque designs, and comprise an elaborate display of characters emblematic of these senses, together with all the accessories which serve to delight and gratify them. It is the intention to open the ball at 9 P. M. with a grand tableaux vivant, in which these figures will be characteristically grouped, presenting an effect entirely new and without precedent. The members of "La Coterie" will immediately after lead the grand procession, which being formed by the characters of the tableaux, will inaugurate the festivities of the evening. It is hoped subscribers will be in attendance at 9 o'clock, prompt, as the tableaux will be presented precisely at that hour, and thus witness one of the great features of the ball. The decorations of the building will be of the most superb design, being manufactured expressly for "La Coterie." Forty or fifty members of the Philadelphia Coterie will be present.

Popular Lectures Before the Young Men's Christian Association.

"Learning made easy" should be the motto of the Young Men's Christian Association upon their tickets to Dr. DOREMUS' course of lectures upon the chemistry of creation. The grandest thoughts of men, the most wondrous works of God, are to be portrayed in these popular lectures, illustrated by the alchemy of chemistry, so that the processes of change, the condensation of solids from fluids, light from darkness, and matter from void, are made apparent to the eye.

If this Association will maintain throughout the year similar courses of lectures to those they are to give on the Friday evenings in January, it will deserve a reputation equal to that of the schools of Athens. The four lectures about to be delivered will cost over $3,000, with their expensive experiments.

We should be glad to see these lectures delivered at a nominal price of admission, so that they would become accessible to all.

ANNUAL POLICE REPORT.

Detailed Statement of the Operations of the Force—Statistics of the Fire Marshal's Bureau.

The annual report of the Police Commissioners, which was given to the public yesterday, has been in great part anticipated by the TIMES. The following are the only additional details that are of public interest:

The value of lost or stolen property delivered to owners at the several Precincts and by the Detective and Court Squads is $1,742,706 44. The value of stolen property delivered from the Central Department was $1,002,187 21. The proceeds of unclaimed property sold in pursuance of law was $[illegible]. During the past year the Sanitary Company have examined 1,[illegible] stationary steam boilers, and tested by hydrostatic pressure 2,[illegible]; of these [illegible] were defective; [illegible] persons applied for certificates allowing them to take charge of boilers as engineers, of this number 444 received them. There are 72 ferry boats plying between New-York and the adjacent shores; in the number of passengers carried by them there has been a total increase of 7,082,413 within the past two years. There have been 360,161 persons furnished with lodgings at station-houses within the past nine years. In that time the number of lost children was 78,061, added to which were 770 foundlings, 80 of which were reported during the past year.

The number of arrests from 1860 to 1869, inclusive, has been [illegible]. The arrests for last year were 72,[illegible], being 6,521 less than that of the previous year. In 1867, there were 108,[illegible] arrests, being the largest for any one year during the above-mentioned time. In 1864 there were only 62,[illegible] arrests, owing to the large number of men that were in the army at that period. In 1867 they had been fully disbanded. A system by which a portion of the earnings of prisoners should be paid to them on their discharge is much to be desired. In such a case they may live a life of honest industry instead of returning to crime. The provision of the Legislature to that effect, April 15, 1817, has never been carried out, owing probably to there never having been net earnings. A law should be passed providing that a percentage of the prisoners' wages should be set apart and invested for their benefit. The monthly average per day of contract wages may be rated at fifty cents, and the working days three hundred. An allowance of ten per cent. to prisoners would give in two years $30, and additional years in equal ratio. The number of patrolmen in the whole district, on the 31st October, 1869, was 2,[illegible]. The number authorized by law is 2,416. When the present organization was established, with a superintendent and four inspectors, there were only 1,600 patrolmen. Since then the force has been increased fifty per cent. There should be an increase of inspectors; two are required for office duty, and only two remain for outside duty. Thorough supervision is required by the inspectors to prevent dereliction of duty. There were arrested for the year ending Oct. 31, 1869, 31,474 Irish, 4,[illegible] Germans, 1,[illegible] English, [illegible] Scotch, [illegible] French, [illegible] Swedish, 127 Italians, [illegible] Spaniards, [illegible] Poles, [illegible] Mexicans, [illegible] Chinese, 13,711 American whites, [illegible] blacks, and other nationalities in small proportion. Those who could read and write were [illegible]; those who could read only, [illegible] and those who could do neither, 11,[illegible]. The largest number of arrests were among the day laborers of both sexes; next prostitutes, then servants, and after these cartmen, the latter being principally arrested for cruelty in driving. There were 614 merchants, 115 lawyers, 133 physicians and 7 clergymen reported on the list of delinquents. From the report of the Treasurer it appears that the disbursements from Nov. 1, 1868, to Nov. 1, 1869, were $2,807,[illegible], and the receipts for detailed officers at banks, &c., and pay of Police, as $2,[illegible]. The disbursements of moneys received from the Comptroller from Nov. 7, 1868, to Nov. 6, 1869, were $[illegible]; the receipts [illegible]. The disbursements for a Richmond County Police Fund from Nov. 7, 1868, to Jan. 1, 1869, were [illegible], and the receipts $22,000 [illegible]. [illegible]

The disbursements of the Metropolitan Reward Fund from Nov. 7, 1868, to Nov. 6, 1869, was $807 [illegible], and the receipts $[illegible]. The capital of this fund is $[illegible], $10,000 of which is in the United States Five-twenty bonds, and $[illegible] in the Bowling-green Savings Bank.

The disbursements of the Police Life Insurance Fund from Dec. 10, 1868, to July 27, 1869, were $46,[illegible], and the receipts $[illegible]. The capital of the fund is $[illegible], which is invested in the Soldiers' Bounty Fund, &c.

The report of the Fire Marshal shows that during the year there were in New-York 919 fires against [illegible] for the previous year. The total number of buildings destroyed and damaged was 1,[illegible], of which [illegible] were dwellings, [illegible] stores of various kinds, 130 as manufactories, [illegible] as stores and dwellings combined, and [illegible] as stables. The estimated total loss for the year was $[illegible], against $4,[illegible] for the previous year. The chief cause of fires was the carelessness of servants and occupants in the use of fire and lights. Ninety-eight fires were caused by kerosene, and [illegible] were of incendiary origin; [illegible] were caused by defective flues and [illegible] by fireworks; [illegible] persons were arrested for arson; of these [illegible] were discharged for want of evidence, [illegible] were honorably discharged, 1 was convicted of disorderly conduct and 2 were convicted of arson in the third degree. In Brooklyn there were 211 fires, with an estimated loss of $1,[illegible]; of these [illegible] were accidental; caused by carelessness, [illegible]; foul chimneys, 9; children playing with fire, [illegible]; defective flues, 14; fireworks, [illegible]; defective heaters, 7; incendiary, 47, and the remainder from various causes; [illegible] persons were arrested for arson, of whom [illegible] were discharged by the Police Magistrates, 2 by the Grand Jury, [illegible] are awaiting trial, 1 was convicted, and 1 honorably acquitted.

NEWSPAPER LIBEL SUIT.

The Proprietors of a Sporting Newspaper to be Arrested on a Charge of Libel—George Wilkes the Injured Party.

Before Justice DOWLING, in the Tombs Police Court, yesterday afternoon, Mr. W. F. HOWE appeared, accompanied by one CHARLES J. FOSTER, who made the following affidavit in support of a charge of libel:

Charles J. Foster, of No. 201 William-street, being duly sworn, deposes and says that on the 4th day of January, 1870, in the City of New-York, he called at the office of a weekly newspaper called *The Turf, Field & Farm*, No. 37 Park-row, and purchased a copy thereof, which is hereunto annexed, and forms part of this affidavit; that said paper contains an editorial article entitled "Dying of Criticism," which deponent believes is intended to mean Mr. Geo. Wilkes, the editor and proprietor of a weekly newspaper published in the City of New-York; that the words and language used in said article are libelous and scandalous toward the said Wilkes, who is meant in the said article, as deponent verily believes and charges, having inferred that such was the meaning of the same, on reading said paper, and without consulting or advising with said Wilkes; that said newspaper, the *Turf, Field & Farm*, is edited and published by Sanders D. Bruce and J. C. Simpson, in the City of New-York, and is circulated throughout the United States, and that the printing, publishing and circulating the said newspaper containing the said article, was done maliciously and willfully by the said Bruce & Simpson, with the intent to degrade the said Wilkes in the community, and that the said language contained in the said article is malicious and libelous, and of such a nature as has a tendency to a breach of the public peace, and affects the public morals. Deponent, therefore, prays that said Bruce & Simpson may be arrested and dealt with according to law.

The following extract from the article complained of contains the alleged libel:

"Unlike the famous author of polished epigrams, the second Samson is an editor, and not a popular orator. He opened his infant eyes upon this earth, Heaven knows how, when or where. He grew to manhood, loving Governor SEWARD much because he refused to pardon a youthful indiscretion. For a while he made his home on the Pacific coast, teaching the adventurous men of that golden land the value of law and order, winning immortality as the friend and heir of the murdered BRODERICK, and then returned to New-York with the spoils of friendship to establish a sporting paper, gaining fresh laurels by driving the genial WM. T. PORTER, a ruined man, into a drunkard's grave. Since then he has figured at many a prize fight, has been an honored guest at the Palace of St. James without the knowledge of the Queen; assisted in carrying on a stupendous war by speculating in substitutes; has furnished Congress and the Government with ideas of practical importance; has become a moral censor; has purified and elevated the turf; has ably represented the American character abroad; has demonstrated the generosity of his nature by riding through the streets of Paris in an open carriage with the Menken; has grown merry at the courtesan's wine table, and then has shown his gratitude to the 'profession' by making it the subject of a sensational newspaper article. Recently he has amused himself with slaughtering the entire English nation, Queen and all, and has knocked the Harvard Four on the head, simply because they had the manliness to confess that they had been fairly beaten in the late international match on the Thames. His ambition is boundless. Like ALEXANDER he continually sighs for new worlds to conquer. Having killed off everybody of importance with his sledge-hammer criticism, he now deigns, with a single stroke of his pen, to wipe out of existence the *Turf, Field and Farm*. We are extremely sensitive, and it is not to be presumed that we can withstand his ferocious assaults. Already we are wounded to the heart, and have written to Mr. COMMER, the '*able Maurice*,' to prepare our obituary."

An officer of the Court was sent by the Magistrate to notify Messrs. BRUCE and SIMPSON that their presence was desired, but as the officer failed to find them, he was directed to secure their attendance to-day.

German Society.

The Board of Trustees of the German Society of this City held their regular monthly meeting at their office, No. 13 Broadway, yesterday afternoon, Mr. PHILIP BISSINGER presiding. The report made on immigration showed that of 9,386 immigrants who landed at this port in December last, 4,300 were Germans, against 4,363 German immigrants during the same month in 1868, 3,630 in 1867, 4,044 in 1866, 7,690 in 1865, 3,446 in 1864. They had mainly embarked at Hamburg and Bremen. The report further showed that the whole number of immigrants that arrived at this port in 1869 was 268,[illegible], among whom were 101,971 Germans, against a total number of 211,[illegible] immigrants, and among these 104,[illegible] Germans, in 1868. During December last $1,[illegible] were expended by the Society for the Support of Poor German Immigrants, and $1,300 were appropriated by the Board for the same purpose during the present month. During December last the receipts of the Society were $4,[illegible], and its total expenditures $1,[illegible]. It was resolved to hold an extra meeting for preparing the annual report of the Society, and after the transaction of some minor business the meeting adjourned.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT OF APPEALS CALENDAR.

ALBANY, N. Y., Wednesday, Jan. 5.

The following is the day calendar of the Court of Appeals for Jan. 6:

Nos. 7½, 7¾, 8, 8½, 9, 10, 11, 13, 13½, 16, 16½, 17, 17½, 18, 18½.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Ingraham, P. J., and Barnard and Brady, JJ.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Enumerated Motions.

Nos.		Nos.	
24	Schappner vs. The Second-avenue Railroad Co.	36	Goddard vs. Mallery.
26	Edson vs. American Bank Note Co.	37	Hunt vs. Sanger.
		38	Hall vs. Herman.
29	American Bank Note Co. vs. Edson.	39	Harden vs. Boyce.
		40	Benedict vs. Wolf.
30	Lahens vs. Dupasseur.	41	Stewart vs. Drake.
		43	Gordon vs. Quigley.
31	Waring vs. Indemnity Fire Insurance Co.	44	Preston vs. Moore.
		45	Pike vs. Orcutt.
32	Woodworth vs. Morris.	47	Winter vs. Roberts.
33	Davis vs. McMillany.	48	Patterson vs. Baker.
34	Mackay vs. Mackay.	49	Same vs. Same.
35	Cochran vs. Dinsmore, President, &c.	50	Patterson vs. Roberts.
		51	Winters vs. Baker.
		52	Branch vs. Roberts.
		53	Same vs. Same.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Cardozo, J.—Calendar called at 12 M.

Nos.		Nos.	
12	Ochs vs. Leland.	126	O'Connor vs. Lockwood.
14	Same vs. Volkening.		
26	Cantwell vs. Schaefer.	130	Simonson vs. Lockwood.
37	Romeyn vs. Ball.		
41	Brown vs. Mapleden.	145	Davidson vs. Bailey.
		156	Abrams vs. Hart.
42	Ochs vs. Dillinstern.	158	Shea vs. Dinsmore.
61	Levy vs. Levy.	163	Sage vs. Volkening.
65	Foley vs. Benton.	184	In re The New-York Harlem R. R. Co.
74	Miller vs. National Health Ins. Co.		
		186	First National Bank of Rhinebeck vs. Dousch.
78	Jones vs. France.		
79	Sherwell vs. France.		
105	Foley vs. Burton.	197	Halloran vs. Hall.
121	Moody vs. Street.	204	Purcell vs. Grayson.
135	Allen vs. Cook.	206	Whiting vs. Gulick.
137	St. John vs. Lockwood.	207	Whelan vs. Russell.
		210	Hamilton vs. Mackay.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Bedford, City Judge.

Nos.		Nos.	
1	The People vs. Patrick Martin; arson.	8	The People vs. Jas. W. Hays, alias Campbell; larceny from the person.
2	The People vs. Francis Gallagher, James Holden, Caspar Sawyer; burglary.	9	The People vs. Edward Clairbourne; larceny from the person.
3	The People vs. John Shevlin; burglary.	10	The People vs. Catherine O'Connell; larceny from the person.
4	The People vs. John H. Brown, James Kelley; felonious assault and battery.	11	The People vs. Catherine McKenna; gr'd larceny.
5	The People vs. John Holt; felonious assault and battery.	12	The People vs. Emilie Janvese; grand larceny.
6	The People vs. Mary Hawkins; grand larceny.	13	The People vs. Thos. J. Radcliff; gr'd larceny.
7	The People vs. John Murphy; larceny from the person.	14	The People vs. Christ'n Schmidt, (3 cases) grand larceny.

DECISIONS.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JAN. 5.

By Chief Justice Barbour.

Marsh vs. Libby; order granted.

Coffey vs. The Home Life Insurance Company; motion granted.

Hawkins vs. Palmer; order denying motion.

Seaman vs. Bucking; motion granted.

Philips vs. Nash; order sustaining demurrer.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—JAN. 5.

By Judge Van Brunt.

Kiefer vs. Winkins; motion to vacate order granted.

Same vs. Thomas et al.; motion for stay granted, order to be settled on notice.

Marshall vs. Bray; motion granted.

Noyes et al. vs. Morgan; motion granted with costs to the plaintiff.

Friedenburg vs. Friedenburg; motion granted for $85; allowance to plaintiff.

Same vs. Same; motion granted with $10 costs to plaintiff.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JAN. 5.

By Judge Cardozo.

Henry Elias vs. Ernestine Elias; report of referee confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

Hunt vs. Cohn; motion granted.

Louisa S. Poloubet vs. Joseph A. Poloubet; motion granted.

In re Phebe A. Lowers, &c., vs. Andrew B. Chalmers; motion denied.

In the matter of Martin Poisange; in the matter of the resignation of Chas. Tracey, trustee for Elizabeth Borst and her children; Luce vs. Hartshorn, Peterson vs. Sheehan, Henry D. Townsend vs. Wm. A. Guest, Allen vs. Cook, Whimst vs. Schroeder, and Burns vs. Roper; motions granted.

Abel B. Mills vs. G. P. Davis; motion granted on payment of $10 costs.

Robert Bennis vs. J. H. Diggles; motion denied.

Elizabeth Reuter vs. Peter Reuter; motion granted.

Hall vs. Pisco; motion denied.

Glasser vs. The Putnam Fire Insurance Company of Hartford; motion granted.

M. W. Cooper vs. George A. Hicks; motion granted.

In the matter of the guardianship of Killoran et al.; motion granted.

By Judge Ingraham.

Mills vs. Rodewald; motion denied.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—JAN. 5.

Before Presiding Justice Ingraham and Judges Barnard and Brady.

THE MEXICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY—LIABILITY OF STOCKHOLDERS.

William H. Aspinwall vs. Charles Morgan, R. L. Collins, E. M. Hopkins et al.—In this case the parties were stockholders in the "Mexican Ocean Mail and Inland Company," a corporation created for the purpose of establishing a line of communication between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, through Mexico, and also connecting lines by steamships on the two oceans. The charter of the Company declared that until the payment in full of the capital stock subscribed for and the filing and recording of the certificate thereof, the stockholders should be severally individually liable to the creditors of the Company to an amount equal to the [illegible] of their stock for all debts and contracts [illegible] by the Company. Mr. Aspinwall was sued as a stockholder by creditors of the Company. Judgment was recovered against him which he paid. He [illegible] in 1862, he claimed that the other stockholders should contribute to repay him the amount, proportioned to the amount of stock held by each respectively. The case was tried before Hon. Murray Hoffman as sole referee, and after a full hearing that gentleman made his report to the Supreme Court, to the effect that the other stockholders were liable and should repay to Mr. Aspinwall a proportionate amount of the money which he had been obliged to expend. It was from a judgment entered on the referee's report that the defendants herein took an appeal to this Court. The case was argued to-day and the decision of the Court reserved.

For appellants, Mr. Charles A. Rapallo and Mr. Sherwood; for the respondent, Mr. Wm. M. Evarts.

ALLEGED UNDUE INFLUENCE IN THE MAKING OF A WILL.

John S. McKinley vs. Isabella Lamb, James D. McKinley and Sarah McKinley.—This case came before the General Term on an appeal from a decree of the Surrogate of the City and County of New-York denying probate to the will of one John S. McKinley, who died on the 27th of January, 1868, in the 80th year of his age, leaving a large amount of property. The will bears date Jan. 20, 1868, and purports to have been executed on the 22d day of January, four days prior to his death. It is urged by those who contest the validity of the will that for six months at least before the testator died, he was in a very weak physical condition, and that his mental faculties especially were very much impaired by disease and old age; that while he was in this state just prior to death, undue influences were used to cause him to make the will; also that all the formalities were not complied with as directed by the statutes of this State.

The decision of the Court was reserved.

ACCEPTANCE OF CHECKS—LIABILITY OF BANKS.

Orville Oddie et al. vs. The National City Bank.—On the 13th May, 1869, plaintiffs sold to Davis & Akin 100 shares New-York Central, and received in payment Davis & Akin's uncertified check for $15,337 50. Both plaintiffs and Davis & Akin kept their accounts in the City Bank. The custom of the plaintiffs in keeping their bank account was to send their bank book, with a blank deposit ticket, to the bank early in the morning. On this their deposits were entered, and at night, if their deposit account and the bank's agreed, the total was entered in the pass book. The plaintiffs sent round Davis & Akin's check for deposit, and it was handed to the receiving teller. At this time the bank account of that firm was largely overdrawn, but the bank was till certifying their checks. Within an hour the bank which had certified the plaintiffs' indorsement erased that certificate, and returned the check to the plaintiffs. The plaintiffs at once sent back the check, but it was refused. The account of Davis & Akin was never made good, Akin that day absconding. The question was on whom should the loss fall. The case was referred to ex-Judge Leonard, and he found that the deposit was duly receipted by the bank, and they must bear the loss. From this decision the bank appeals.

Mr. Arnoux, besides technical points, argued that the bank did not receive this check as money; they did no acts to show an acceptance, the certificate of indorsement being merely put on for Clearing House purposes, and the check being returned in reasonable time.

On the other side, Mr. Cram argued that the transaction was as if the plaintiff had drawn the money on the check and handed it in, or had procured a certification of the check, since the check was on that bank, and the bank was bound instantly to reject it if not good. The check was in law paid if received as a deposit, and the referee's finding on this point was conclusive.

The Court held that the referee's decision was correct, and affirmed the judgment.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Judge Cardozo.

THE GOWAN DIVORCE CASE AGAIN—MOTION TO VACATE THE DECREE.

Mary E. Gowan vs. John Gowan.—This case came up again to-day on a motion made by Mr. Edwin James, as counsel for the defendant, for an order to vacate and set aside a decree of divorce recently obtained by the wife, Mary E. Gowan, against her husband, on the ground of adultery. The main point urged by counsel was that the summons was served by publication, by virtue of an order duly obtained, and that the husband knew nothing of the action until informed by a friend in this City that a decree had been entered against him. The facts, as already published in the TIMES, appear to be that the husband is a first-class master mechanic doing business in Pittsburg, Penn., where he was at the time of the commencement of the action. Hence the service by publication of the summons. In the affidavits read upon the motion, the husband denies most explicitly and emphatically each and every of the charges of adultery, and insists that those witnesses who testified before the referee as to certain acts of infidelity on his part, have committed gross and deliberate perjury. The defendant, it would appear, is worth some money, from the fact that in the decree on file the Court ordered as permanent alimony the sum of $25 per week, besides a liberal counsel fee.

During the argument the presiding Judge said there was no cause for casting any aspersions on the counsel for the plaintiff, or on the referee, Mr. S. H. Stuart, Jr., who took the testimony in the case on the part of the plaintiff. For aught that appears they both acted in a very proper and professional manner. The decision of the Court was reserved.

For the plaintiff, Mr. Samuel G. Adams; for the defendant, Mr. Edwin James.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Bedford.

There were several interesting cases disposed of in this Court, yesterday. Convictions by plea and trial were obtained on four or five indictments by Assistant District-Attorney Fellows, and the prisoners were sentenced. Mr. Charles S. Spencer called the attention of the Court to the case of Roundsman Buddington and Officer Jacobs, of the Fifth Precinct, charged with brutally beating a German immigrant, for whom he asked the appointment of some day during the present term for their trial. He was assured that the request would be attended to.

METROPOLITAN EXPERIENCES OF A FRENCH CANADIAN.

Some interesting testimony was elicited in the case of David H. Smythe, arraigned on a charge of stealing $80 from Joseph Dollar. The complainant—a Frenchman, belonging to Montreal, Canada—deposed that he recently came to this City, and went to an office at No. 187 Broadway, purporting to be kept by J. P. Waters & Co., to buy real estate. Smythe contended that he came there to buy counterfeit money to circulate in the South. During his stay at the office the complainant produced $80 for the purpose of having it compared with some counterfeit bills, after which he was very neatly and deliberately swindled out of his good money. The Court sentenced the accused to five years' imprisonment in the State Prison, at the same time stating that he hoped the sentence would have a tendency to suppress the counterfeiting dodge, by means of which visitors from the country are frequently defrauded.

END OF AN OLD ROGUE'S CAREER.

Edward Batson, *alias* Edward Wickman, a well-known criminal, pleaded guilty to forgery, the circumstances of which are as follows: On the 24th of November he called at the saloon of Karl Klein, in the Bowery, and presented a paper purporting to be a check drawn on the National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank by A. Kunkel for $13 60, on which he asked to have $4 50 advanced to him, promising to return the money and redeem the check on the following day. The alleged check was accepted, but was subsequently found to be fraudulent. The accused was sentenced to the State Prison for two years.

A BALTIMORE IMPOSTOR.

In the case of Samuel L. Garrett, charged with false pretences, it was shown that the accused visited Chas. W. Purvis, agent of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, at No. 229 Broadway, and presented him with a letter, which purported to be written by John W. Garrett, President of the railroad, in which the bearer was introduced as the son of the latter, and in which it was declared that any favors which were shown to him would be reciprocated by the writer. Mr. Purvis loaned the accused $25 on the strength of his representations, but subsequently ascertained that he had been imposed on, the latter not being related to President Garrett in the slightest degree. It is said that the defendant came to know President Garrett by being employed in the office of George R. Blanchard, general freight agent of the railroad at Baltimore. He was sentenced to State Prison for two years.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

John Fancy was fined $10 for cruelty to animals. Mr. Henry Bergh, President of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, deposed that the defendant drove a horse crippled and sore, attached to an omnibus, through Bleecker-street.

The Court then adjourned until to-day.

POLICE TRIALS.

Before Commissioners Bosworth and Manierre.

The number of cases yesterday was much smaller than usual. The most serious charge was that against Patrick Hoolan, of the Twenty-first Precinct, in the affidavit of William Bartoff, who swore that on the 23d December, about noon, a man stabbed another man in a fight at Second-avenue and Thirty-sixth street, and having pointed out the assailant to Hoolan, the latter arrested the person but afterwards let him go. Two witnesses swore positively to this fact, but the officer himself testified that he made no arrest for the reason that he could not find the assailant, and produced several witnesses who corroborated his story that there was a great crowd and confusion at the time, and several different persons were pointed out as the assailant who proved to be innocent persons. The case was referred to the Board.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JAN. 5, 1870.

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$14,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62 ... 112⅝; 50,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '64 ... 112; 15,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, n ... 111; 1,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '65 ... 111; 10,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, n ... 111½; 2,000 ... 112; 10,000 U. S. 6s, Cur. ... 109½; 11,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67 ... 112½; 10,000 do ... b3 112⅝; 2,000 U. S. 5-20 ... 109½; 2,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C. ... 110½; 10,000 Tenn. St. 6s, n ... 46; 15,000 Vir. St. 6s, ex c. ... 58; 2,000 N. Car. St. 6s, n ... 23; 20,000 do ... 22⅞; 20,000 do ... 23; 1,000 La. State 6s ... 69½; 500 do ... 70; 10,000 La. 6s, Lev. Bds ... 69; 10,000 Ala. 8s ... 93; 1,000 Erie 2d M., '79 ... 86½; 500 N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83 ... 87½; 1,000 Cen. Pacific B. ... 91; R. Gold Bds. ... 92; 1,000 Union Pac. 1st ... 84½; 5,000 C. & R. I. & P. R. 7s ... 95½; 2,000 C. & N. W. Con. ... 91½; conv. bs. ... 91½; 10,000 N. J. Cen. 1st M. ... 101; 1,000 Mil. & St. P. 1st ... 96½; 1,000 Col. C. & Ind. C. ... 72; 1st M. ... 73½; 10,000 do ... bet. call 71½; 15 Fourth N. Bank ... 100; 10 do ... 100; 20 West. U. Tel. ... 33½; 100 do ... 33½; 100 A. M. U. Ex ... 35; 200 Mariposa Pf. ... 15; 200 do ... b10 15⅛; 25 Pac. Mail ... 42½; 200 do ... 42½; 300 do ... bet. call 42½; 100 do ... 42½; 400 do ... 41½; 200 do ... 42; 100 N. Y. C. & H. R. b6 [illegible]; 100 do ... 88½; 300 do ... b15 88⅝; 200 do ... 88½; 300 do ... 88½; 2000 N. Y. Cen. & H. R. Ctf's ... 83½; 100 Erie ... 23½; 100 Erie Pref. ... 41; 1600 Reading ... 94½; 400 do ... bet. call 94½; 500 L. S. & M. S. R. ... 85½; 300 do ... 85½; 1200 Chi. & N. W. ... 72; 300 do ... 72; 200 do ... bet. call 72; 400 do ... 72½; 200 Chi. & N. W. Pf. ... 88; 100 N. J. Cen. R. ... 94½; 200 do ... 94½; 400 do ... b15 94½; 100 Chi. & R. I. ... 103½; 400 do ... 103½; 200 Mil. & St. P. ... 73⅞; 300 do ... 74; 200 Mil. & St. P. Pf. ... 85⅞; 200 do ... 86; 70 P., Ft. W. & Chi. Guar. ... 87; 20 Del., Lac. & W. R. ... 105; 250 Morris & Essex R. ... 85½; 15 H. & St. Jos. R. ... 106; 100 Col. C. & I. C. R. ... 17½.

SECOND BOARD—12 M. AND 2½ P. M.

$2,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C. ... 116¾; 20,000 do ... 116⅞; 4,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '62 ... 112; 1,000 do ... 112½; 24,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62 ... 112¾; 7,500 do ... 112⅝; 2,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '64 ... 112½; 2,500 do ... 112½; 10,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '65, n ... 112½; 40,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65 ... 112½; 5,000 do ... 112½; 32,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, n ... 112½; 1,000 do ... 112½; 11,000 do ... 112½; 10,000 do ... 112½; 10,000 do ... b3 112½; 22,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '67 ... 112½; 10,000 do ... 112½; 3,000 do ... 112½; 10,000 do ... 112½; 4,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68 ... 112½; 500 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C. ... 110¼.

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$4,000 Tenn. St. 6s, x c. ... 53; 8,000 do ... 52½; 10,000 do ... bet. call 53; 12,000 Tenn. St. 6s, n ... 48; 10,000 do ... 48½; 20,000 do ... bet. call 48; 7,000 Ga. St. 7s ... 95; 2,000 Missouri 6s ... 88; 1,000 do ... 88; 10,000 Va. St. 6s, ex c ... 59; 1,300 N. Y. St. 6s, '70 ... 101; 10 Bank & Bro. Asso. ... 101; 100 Quick. M. Co. ... 15½; 100 Mariposa Pf. ... 15½; 100 Pacific Mail ... 42½; 300 do ... 42½; 100 Adams Ex. ... 62½; 100 do ... 62½; 200 do ... 62½; 100 N. Y. Cen. & H. R. ... 88½; 200 do ... bet. call 88; 200 do ... 89½; 2000 N. Y. Cen. & H. Certif. ... 84½; 30000 do ... 84; 100 Erie R. ... 23½; 100 Reading ... 94½; 400 do ... 94⅝; 5 Mich. Cen. R. ... 117; 100 do ... bet. call 117½; 300 L. S. & M. So. ... 86½; 300 Chi. & N. W. ... 72½; 500 do ... bet. call 72½; 25 Chi. & N. W. Pf. ... 88½; 50 N. J. Cen. ... 94½; 6 do ... 94½; 200 do ... 94½; 400 Chi. & R. I. ... 103½; 15 Mil. & St. P. ... 74; 200 Mil. & St. P. Pf. ... 86½; 300 do ... b15 86½; 100 Chi. & Alt. Pf. ... 144; 300 Col. C. & I. C. R. ... 17.

NEW NATIONAL BOARD—NOON.

100 Cumberland ... 24½; 100 Mariposa ... 7½; 100 Pacific Mail ... 42⅝; 200 do ... 42½; 100 L. S. & M. S. R. ... 85½; 200 Ohio & M. R. ... 24½; 200 Chi. & N. W. ... 69½; 100 Rock Island ... 102⅞; 200 Fort Wayne ... 87½; 200 do ... 87½; 100 Mil. & St. Paul ... 73⅞; 100 do ... 73½.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 5—P. M.

The Wall-street markets made a further advance to-day, both in prices and in the amount of business accomplished. The money market manifested comparative ease at 7 ₩ cent. to the Brokers. The sales of Gold advanced from 119¾ to 120⅛. The Foreign Exchanges advanced from 108¾ to 108⅞ on London. The Public Funds were higher by ⅛@¼ ₩ cent. in the open market, and the Treasury paid higher figures by ⅛@¼ ₩ cent. on its purchases for the Sinking Fund than last week. The offerings to sell the $2,000,000 advertised for noon to-day, amounted altogether to only $3,194,700, so that about two-thirds of the offers were accepted. After the awards there was a firmer feeling in the open market which, backed by renewed full quotations Cable by from the other side, caused prices to close higher than on Tuesday.

In the department of the Sub-Treasury the feeling was better and the business larger than yesterday, as that of yesterday was better than on Monday. As we advance in the New Year the impression gains strength that we are to have a more confident time in the markets than near the close of the Old Year. The leading Stocks among the Railways to-day, as on yesterday, was New-York Central, which sold up to 89⅛@89¼ ₩ cent., and the Western Roads sympathized in a further advance in prices of ½@¾ ₩ cent. On the Miscellaneous Share list there was an improvement of 1½@2 ₩ cent in Pacific Mail. The Southern State Bonds were generally steady; Virginias 1 ₩ cent. higher.

After the late Boards the following quotations were made as compared with Tuesday night:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS, Jan. 5.

	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
United States 10-40s	110⅛	110⅜
United States 5-20s of 1862	112⅜	112⅝
United States 5-20s of 1867	*112⅝	112¾
American Gold Coin	119¾	120
Bills on London, 60 days	108⅝	108⅞
New Bonds of Tennessee	46½	48
North Carolina Bonds, new	22¾	23
New-York Central and Hudson	87½	88¾
N. Y. C. and H. Debt Certificates	83¼	83⅝
Reading Railroad	93⅞	94
Chicago and Rock Island	103⅛	103⅞
Northwestern Common	69	69½
Northwestern Preferred	88	88⅜
Pacific Mail Company	41⅛	42⅞
St. Paul Preferred	86⅜	86⅜
St. Paul Common	73½	73⅞
Lake Shore	85½	86
Erie	23⅜	23
Ohio and Mississippi	24	24½

*Ex-Dividend.

The advance in New-York Central Stock and Scrip is not unreasonable, considering the heavy increase in the traffic of the Consolidated line for the past three months, as compared with the Central and Hudson receipts last year for the same months. The Fiscal or Railway Year of the Company dates from Oct. 1, 1869. The first half-yearly Dividend of the Consolidated line will be paid in April next. The business of the first half of the first semi-annual term indicates an average traffic for the whole year of nearly or quite *two millions of dollars per month*. The expenses of management under the consolidation are decidedly less than under the separate administration of the two Roads, and with $24,000,000 or even $25,000,000 gross receipts per annum, the resulting profit must be far beyond the 8 ₩ cent. per annum calculated upon as the income upon the $90,000,000 Stock and Scrip of the Consolidated Company.

OFFERS TO SELL U. S. 5-20s TO SINKING FUND.

Leland Bros. & Co.: $20,000 '67, c. ... 112.69; 25,000 '67, c. ... 112.67; 10,000 '67, c. ... 112.68; 10,000 '65, c., n. ... 112.49.

Fisk & Hatch: 10,000 '62, r. ... 112.27; 2,000 '62, r. ... 112.27; 42,000 '64, c. ... 112.27; 19,000 '65, r. ... 112.27; 27,000 '65, r. ... 112.27; 250,000 '65, c., n. ... 112.27; 104,000 '67, c. ... 112.27.

Humbert Bros.: 30,000 '62, r. ... 112.18; 16,000 '64, r. ... 112.18; 2,000 '65, r. ... 112.18; 20,000 '64, c. ... 112.18; 20,000 '64, c. ... 112.18; 10,000 '64, c. ... 112.50; 10,000 '65, c. ... 112.00; 10,000 '65, c., n. ... 112.18; 10,000 '65, c., n. ... 112.30; 10,000 '65, r., n. ... 112.30.

Alexander Amend: 2,500 '64, c. ... 112.74; 5,000 '65, c. ... 112.74; 40,000 '65, c., n. ... 112.74; 1,000 '62, r. ... 112.74; 5,000 '65, r., n. ... 112.74.

Hatch & Foote: 1,500 '64, c. ... 112.30; 1,500 '67, r. ... 112.30; 500 '65, r., n. ... 112.30; 21,500 '67, c. ... 112.30; 10,500 '65, c., n. ... 112.30; 2,000 '65, r., n. ... 112.30.

Frank & Gans: 250,000 '67, c. ... 112.97; 250,000 '67, c. ... 112.98.

Ed. Sweet & Co.: 10,000 '64, c. ... 112.37; 50,000 '62, c. ... 111.97; 5,000 '64, c. ... 111.97; 5,000 '65, c. ... 111.97; 15,000 '67, c. ... 112.43.

Marx & Co.: 50,000 '64, c. ... 112.09; 50,000 '65, c. ... 112.23; 50,000 '65, c., n. ... 112.35; 50,000 '65, c., n. ... 112.23; 50,000 '67, c. ... 112.23; 50,000 '65, c. ... 112.27.

Kuhn, Loeb & Co.: 5,000 '62, r., c. ... 112.28; 4,500 '62, r. ... 112.29; 15,500 '62, r. ... 112.28; 2,000 '65, r., n. ... 112.28; 24,500 '64, r. ... 112.28; 20,000 '65, r. ... 112.28; 30,000 '65, r. ... 112.28.

Judge, Schiff & Co.: 250,000 '67, c. ... 112.97.

John T. Bates: $25,000 '62, r. ... 112.29; 4,000 '65, r., c. ... 112.30.

Friedman & Salomon: 10,200 '62, r. ... 112.20; 5,000 '65, c. ... 112.20; 2,700 '64, r. ... 112.20; 2,500 '67, r. ... 112.20; 20,000 '64, c. ... 112.27; 100 '65, n. ... 112.27.

Buckingham & Brown: 200,000 '65, r., n. ... 112.38; 215,500 '65, r., n. ... 112.33; 2,700 '67, r. ... 112.33; 5,000 '65, r., n. ... 112.39; 14,000 '64, c. ... 112.39; 5,000 '65, c. ... 112.40; 900 '65, r., n. ... 112.40; 10,000 '65, c. ... 112.34.

Jay Cooke & Co.: 100,000 '67 ... 112.67; 100,000 '67 ... 112.73; 100,000 '67 ... 112.75; 100,000 '67 ... 112.80; 100,000 '67 ... 112.90.

James Curphey: 15,000 '64, c. ... 111.98; 5,000 '65, c., c. ... 111.98; 500 '64, c. ... 111.75; 500 '65, c. ... 111.75; 500 '65, c. ... 111.75; 500 '67, c. ... 111.75; 12,000 '67, c. ... 111.90.

Reid, Leo & Content: 7,450 '67 ... 111.34; 50,000 '65 ... 112.30; 50,000 '65 ... 112.40; 50,000 '65 ... 112.60; 50,000 '65 ... 111.34.

Cammann & Co.: 25,000 '65, c., n. ... 112.28; 25,000 '65, c., n. ... 112.41; 25,000 '65, c., n. ... 112.46; 25,000 '65, c., n. ... 112.50.

White, Morris & Co.: 500 '62, c. ... 112; 500 '65, c. ... 112; 6,150 '65, c., n. ... 112; 500 '67, c. ... 112; 1,500 '67, c. ... 112; 4,000 '67, c. ... 112; 10,000 '65, c., n. ... 112.15; 10,000 '65, c., n. ... 112.05; 1,500 '65, c., n. ... 112.05.

Leonard, Sheldon & Foster: 2,000 '65, c. ... 112.29; 3,000 '65, c. ... 112.26.

Total, $3,194,700.

ACCEPTED OFFERS BY THE SINKING FUND.

Leland Bros. & Co.: $20,000 '67, c. ... 112.69; 25,000 '67, c. ... 112.67; 10,000 '67, c. ... 112.68.

Humbert & Bros.: 30,000 '62, r. ... 112.18; 16,000 '64, r. ... 112.18; 2,000 '65, r. ... 112.18; 20,000 '64, c. ... 112.18; 20,000 '64, c. ... 112.18; 10,000 '65, c. ... 112.00; 10,000 '65, c., n. ... 112.18; 10,000 '65, c., n. ... 112.30; 10,000 '65, r., n. ... 112.30.

Fisk & Hatch: 10,000 '62, r. ... 112.27; 2,000 '62, r. ... 112.27; 42,000 '64, c. ... 112.27; 19,000 '65, r. ... 112.27; 27,000 '65, r. ... 112.27; 250,000 '65, c., n. ... 112.27; 104,000 '67, c. ... 112.27.

Hatch & Foote: 1,500 '64, c. ... 112.30; 1,500 '67, r. ... 112.30; 500 '65, r., n. ... 112.30; 21,500 '67, c. ... 112.30; 10,500 '65, c., n. ... 112.30; 2,000 '65, r., n. ... 112.30.

E. Sweet & Co.: 10,000 '64, c. ... 112.37; 50,000 '62, c. ... 111.97; 5,000 '64, c. ... 111.97; 5,000 '65, c. ... 111.97.

Marx & Co.: 50,000 '64, c. ... 112.09; 50,000 '65, c. ... 112.23; 50,000 '65, c., n. ... 112.23; 50,000 '67, c. ... 112.23; 50,000 '65, c. ... 112.27.

Kuhn, Loeb & Co.: 5,000 '62, r., c. ... 112.28; 4,500 '62, r. ... 112.29; 15,500 '62, r. ... 112.28; 2,000 '65, r., n. ... 112.28; 24,500 '64, r. ... 112.28; 20,000 '65, r. ... 112.28; 30,000 '65, r. ... 112.28.

James T. Bates: 25,000 '62, r. ... 112.29; 4,000 '65, r., c. ... 112.30.

Leonard, Sheldon & Foster: 50,000 '65, n. ... 112.25; 2,400 '65, c. ... 112.25.

Friedman & Salomon: 10,200 '62, r. ... 112.20; 5,000 '65, c. ... 112.20; 2,700 '64, r. ... 112.20; 2,500 '67, r. ... 112.20; 20,000 '64, c. ... 112.27.

Buckingham & Brown: 100,000 '65, r. ... 112.33; 15,500 '65, r., n. ... 112.33; 2,700 '67, r. ... 112.33; 5,000 '65, r., n. ... 112.39; 14,000 '64, c. ... 112.39; 5,000 '65, c. ... 112.40; 900 '65, r., n. ... 112.40; 10,000 '65, c. ... 112.34.

James Curphey: 15,000 '64, c. ... 111.98; 5,000 '65, c., c. ... 111.98; 500 '64, c. ... 111.75; 500 '65, c. ... 111.75; 500 '65, c. ... 111.75; 500 '67, c. ... 111.75; 12,000 '67, c. ... 111.90.

Reid, Leo & Content: 7,450 '67 ... 111.34; 50,000 '65 ... 111.34.

Cammann & Co.: 25,000 '65, c., n. ... 112.28; 25,000 '65, c., n. ... 112.41.

White, Morris & Co.: 500 '62, c. ... 112; 500 '65, c. ... 112; 6,150 '65, c., n. ... 112; 500 '67, c. ... 112; 1,500 '67, c. ... 112; 4,000 '67, c. ... 112; 10,000 '65, c., n. ... 112.15; 10,000 '65, c., n. ... 112.05; 1,500 '65, c., n. ... 112.05.

Jay Cooke & Co.: 100,000 '67 ... 112.67; 20,600 '67 ... 112.70.

Total, $2,000,000.

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₩ cent. reg., 1881	115½	5-20 coup., n. is., 1865	112⅝
6 ₩ cent. coup., 1881	116⅝	5-20 coup., 1867	112⅝
5-20 reg., 1862	112⅜	5-20 coup., 1868	112⅝
5-20 coup., 1862	112⅜	10-40 reg.	110
5-20 coup., 1864	112⅜	10-40 coup.	110⅜
5-20 coup., 1865	112⅜	6s Currency	109⅝

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tenn. 6s, ex. coupon	53	Alabama 5s	93
Tenn. 6s, new bonds	48½	Ohio 6 ₩ cent., 1875	98
Va. 6s, ex. coupon	59	Ohio 6 ₩ cent., 1881	100
Georgia 6s	78	Ohio 6 ₩ cent., 1886	100
N. C. 6s	41	Indiana 5 ₩ cent.	97
N. C. new bonds	23	N. Y. B. B. Loan	103½
S. C. new bonds	72	N. Y. Comp. B. Loan	103½
Missouri 6s	88	N. Y. 7s, Can. L., '70	100
Louisiana 6s	69	N. Y. 6s, Can. L., '72	103
La. 6s, Levee bonds	68½	N. Y. 6s, Can. L., '73	103
La. 8s, Levee bonds	90	N. Y. 6s, Can. L., '74	103
California 7s	116½	N. Y. 6s, Can. L., '75	103
Connecticut 6s	98	N. Y. 6s, Can. L., '77	103
Rhode Island 6s	94	N. Y. 6s, Can. L., '78	103
Alabama 8s	90	N. Y. 6s, Can. L., '74	100

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est.	85	Tol. & W. Equip. Bds.	75½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub'n.	84	G. W. 1st, '88	84
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '76	84	Quincy & Tol. 1st, '90	75½
Erie 1st, Ext.	91	Gal. & Chic. 2d	90
Erie 7s, 2d Ind., '79	88	Chic., R. I. & Pac.	95½
Erie 7s, 3d Ind., '83	86	Morris & Essex 1st	98½
Erie 7s, 4th Ind., '80	78½	Morris & Essex 2d	94½
Erie 7s, 5th Ind., '88	80	N. J. Central 1st	99½
H. R. 7s, 1st, '69-70	101½	Pitts., F. W. & C. 2d	96
H. R. 7s, 2d S. F., '85	101	Pitts., F. W. & C. 3d	85
Harlem 1st	95	Chic. & Alton Inc.	97
Mich. Cen. 1st, 8s, '82	115½	Ohio & Miss 1st	88
Mich. So. 7 ₩ ct., 2d	90	Ohio & Miss. Con.	77
M. S. & N. I. S. F., 7 ₩ c.	97	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st	88½
P. R. 7s, guar. by Mo.	89	St. L. & I. M. Bonds	81
Union Pac. 1st Bonds	80¼	Mil. & St. P. 1st, 8s	105
Ill. Cen. 7 ₩ ct., '70	112	Mil. & St. P. 1st, 7 3-10	89
Alt. & T. H. 1st	80	Mil. & St. P. 1st	80
Alt. & T. H. 2d, Pref.	79	M. & St. P., I. & M. &	84
Alt. & T. H. 2d, Inc.	71	Chic. & Mil. 1st	84
Con. 7 ₩ cent. 1st	90	Col., Chic. & Ind. 1st	71½
Lack. & West. Bonds	94½	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	96
Tol. & W. 1st, Ext.	87	Tol., Peo. & W., E. D.	79
Tol. & W. 2d	80	Tol., Peo. & W., W. D.	77½

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	129	Bank of the Republic	116½
Manhattan	141	Bank of N. America	102
Union	122	Irving	111
America	140	Metropolitan	133
City	200	Commonwealth	113
Phenix	101	Importers' & Traders'	125½
Tradesmen's	146	Fourth National	103
Seventh Ward	105	Ninth National	103
Mechanics' Bkg Ass'n.	95	Tenth National	96
American Exchange	112	Oriental	130
Chatham	180	Bkrs' & Brokrs' Ass.	100½

UNITED STATES TREASURY, }
NEW-YORK, Jan. 5. }

General balance yesterday	$92,306,271 94
Gold receipts	1,108,127 81
Gold payments	1,306,394 69
Gold balance	75,777,906 98
Currency receipts	448,466 67
Currency payments	363,126 77
Currency balance	4,546,853 75
General balance	80,331,387 14
Customs	392,000 00

PHILADELPHIA STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Telegraphed to Edmund D. Randolph & Co.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 5, 1870.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, Old	93½	94
City 6s, New	100½	100¾
Camden and Amboy	119	119½
Pennsylvania Central	54½	54⅝
Reading	94½	...
Lehigh Valley	52½	53
Catawissa Preferred	34½	34⅞
Philadelphia and Erie	28⅜	28⅝
Northern Central	42½	42¾
Lehigh Navigation	33½	33¾
Lehigh Gold Loan	90½	91

The report which appeared in several of the morning papers on New Year's Day to the pur-

port that the People of New-York, by the Deputy Attorney-General of the State, had thrown the Atlantic and Great Western Railway Company into insolvency, turns out to have been a mere trick of the Erie Ring, and on proper representations to the Attorney-General himself, at Albany, the following day, time has been granted for a rehearing of the case by the real representatives of the Atlantic and Great Western Company, in place of the bogus Attorneys which are reported to have appeared in the Supreme Court on their behalf. The whole proceeding on Friday last turns out to have been another of the very numerous theatrical *ex parte* performances of late, of the Erie party, before the Courts of New-York, sanctioned in this instance, and in others, by Justice BARNARD, of the Supreme Bench, though we are far from believing that he will continue his order on the exposure of the transparent rascality of the proceeding. The movement, it turns out, as we supposed it would, was designed to anticipate the removal of JAY GOULD and O'DOHERTY as Receivers of the New-York Division of the Atlantic and Great Western, as applied for by the Trustees of the New-York Divisional Mortgagees at Fredonia, Chatauqua County, (Eighth Supreme Court Circuit,) last week. But in this it utterly failed. JAY GOULD and O'DOHERTY have been promptly removed by Justice BARKER, of the Eighth Circuit; and Judge HITCHCOCK, of Ashtabula, the Receiver appointed at Akron, Ohio, a few weeks since, for the Ohio Division, with the understanding that he would be appointed in Pennsylvania and New-York, was placed in charge of the road.

The Illinois Central Company have declared their usual half-yearly Dividend of *five ⅌ cent.*, payable Feb. 1, free of tax. The transfers close Jan. 11.

The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern half-yearly Dividend of *four ⅌ cent.* is payable Feb. 1, at the Union Trust Company, free of tax. The transfers close Jan. 15, at the Farmers' Trust.

The Louisiana National Bank of New-Orleans has declared a half-yearly Dividend of *five ⅌ cent.*, payable to New-York Stockholders by Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., Jan. 10.

The Howard Insurance Company have declared a half-yearly Dividend of *six ⅌ cent.*, payable, free of tax, Jan. 10.

The People's Fire Insurance Company have declared a half-yearly Dividend of *six ⅌ cent.*, payable, free of tax, on demand.

The Mercantile Fire Insurance Company have declared a half-yearly Dividend of *five ⅌ cent.*, payable, free of tax, on demand.

The comparative earnings of the Chicago, Rock Island, and Pacific Railroad were as follows:

Fourth week in December, 1868	$76,949
Fourth week in December, 1869	85,100
Increase	$8,451
Month of December, 1868	$261,498
Month of December, 1869	287,700
Increase	$4,202

Mr. GEORGE W. WILSON, of the Stock Exchange, and Mr. MORTIMER L. FOWLER, late of Messrs. FOWLER, OSGOOD & CO., have formed a new Stock firm at No. 26 Broad-street, under the style of Messrs. FOWLER & WILSON.

The Star Fire Insurance Company have declared a half yearly Dividend of *five ⅌ cent.*, payable, free of tax, on demand.

The New-York *Maritime Register* commenced its second volume with the new year, and with an encouraging increase of business patronage, which its indefatigable conductors have fairly earned, by the presentation of a semi-weekly shipping record, the most complete and reliable that has ever been made available to the mercantile community.

The Hamilton Fire Insurance Company have declared a semi-annual Dividend of six ⅌ cent.; and the Howard Insurance Company a semi-annual Dividend also of six ⅌ cent.

The Charter Oak Fire Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn., has declared a semi-annual Dividend of six ⅌ cent.; the Merchants' Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn., a semi-annual Dividend of ten ⅌ cent., and the City Fire Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn., a quarterly Dividend of four ⅌ cent., all payable on demand.

New-York Commerce.

The following were the arrivals of vessels in New-York from foreign ports in the month of December, 1869:

American	130	Swedish	3
British	149	French	2
North German Confederation	30	Netherlands	2
Norwegian	12	Danish	1
Austrian	2	Mexican	1
Italian	7	Total	340
Entrances—Coastwise			[illegible]
Clearances—Coastwise			[illegible]
Foreign clearances			[illegible]

Hartford Dividends Declared.

HARTFORD, Jan. 3.—Our city corporations have declared dividends as follows:

Ætna Fire Insurance Company, (quarterly,) 5 ⅌ cent., amount of dividend	$150,000
Hartford Fire Insurance Company, (semi-annual,) 10 ⅌ cent., amount of dividend	100,000
Phœnix Fire, (semi-annual,) 5 ⅌ cent. and special of 3½ ⅌ cent., amount of dividend	85,000
Merchants' Fire Insurance Company, (semi-annual,) 10 ⅌ cent., amount of dividend	20,000
Connecticut Fire Insurance Company, (semi-annual,) 6 ⅌ cent., amount of dividend	12,000
City Fire Insurance Company, (quarterly,) 4 ⅌ cent., amount of dividend	10,000
Charter Oak Fire Insurance Company, (semi-annual,) 6 ⅌ cent., amount of dividend	9,000
National Exchange Bank, 5 ⅌ cent., amount of dividend	25,000
Ætna National Bank, 5 ⅌ cent., amount of dividend	26,250
Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank, 5 ⅌ cent., amount of dividend	55,250
Connecticut River Banking Company, 5 ⅌ cent., amount of dividend	12,500
State Bank, 4 ⅌ cent., amount of dividend	16,000

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ THE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF IOWA offers its First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Gold Bonds at 95, free of tax. Pamphlets and full information may be obtained, and subscriptions will be received at the Company's offices, No. 32 Pine-st., New-York; at the Bank of North America, No. 44 Wall-st., and at Howes & Macy's, No. 30 Wall-st.

W. B. SHATTUCK, Treasurer.

☞ GEORGE OPDYKE & CO., BANKERS, No. 25 Nassau-street, offer for sale the following desirable securities: First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds of the New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad; First Mortgage 8 per cent. Gold Bonds of the Montgomery and Eufaula Railroad, indorsed by the State of Alabama; First Mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds of the Mobile and Montgomery Railroad; 7 per cent. Land Grant Bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad, and some prime 10 per cent. Currency Bonds.

The attention of investors is invited to these well-secured Bonds. Full information in regard to them will be furnished upon application to the agents offering them for sale.

☞ THE ATTENTION OF CAPITALISTS AND INVESTORS GENERALLY is invited to the following Loans, which we offer upon terms, making them an unusually desirable investment:

EIGHT PER CENT. GOLD BONDS OF THE SELMA, MARION AND MEMPHIS RAILROAD COMPANY.

Indorsed by the State of Alabama.

These bonds are payable, principal and interest in coin, and are a FIRST MORTGAGE of $16,000 per mile, upon FINISHED AND COMPLETED ROAD, being issuable upon each section only when completed.

SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS OF THE BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD COMPANY.

These are a FIRST MORTGAGE, FIFTY YEARS, CONVERTIBLE, SINKING FUND bond. PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST are PAYABLE in COIN; and as the road is opened for traffic as rapidly as constructed, the interest is earned as the bonds are issued. The road runs through the richest and best populated sections of Iowa and Minnesota.

SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS OF THE BRUNSWICK AND ALBANY RAILROAD COMPANY OF GEORGIA.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD; GUARANTEED by the STATE of GEORGIA; RUN FIFTY YEARS; are a FIRST MORTGAGE of $15,000 per mile of constructed road, and are issued only as the road is fully completed and accepted by the State.

After a thorough investigation of the above enterprises, we recommend these bonds as first-class investments, affording absolute safety and paying an unusually liberal rate of interest.

HENRY CLEWS & CO., Bankers, No. 32 Wall-st.

☞ PACIFIC RAILROAD OF MISSOURI SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX, COUPON OR REGISTERED.

The undersigned offer for sale at a moderate figure $850,000 of the above bonds. The road is completed, is mortgaged for less than one-half its cost, and is earning more than double the interest on the loan.

Government and other securities exchanged at full rates.

CLARK, DODGE & CO., No. 51 Wall-st.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Jan. 5, 1870.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs.	67	Leather, sides	13,147
Beeswax, pkgs.	1	Spirits Turp., bbls.	60
Cotton, bales	3,136	Petroleum, ref., bbls.	536
Cotton Seed, bags	374	Pork, bbls.	694
Dried Fruit, pkgs.	7	Beef, pkgs.	279
Eggs, bbls.	261	Cutmeats, pkgs.	381
Flour, bbls.	5,371	Lard, pkgs.	770
Corn, bushels	360	Lard, kegs	150
Oats, bushels	5,032	Butter, pkgs.	2,486
Malt, bushels	3,000	Cheese, pkgs.	632
Beans, bushels	1,445	Stearine, pkgs.	30
Peas, bushels	150	Tallow, pkgs.	486
Cornmeal, bbls.	345	Dressed Hogs, No.	2,409
Cornmeal, bags	1,300	Peanuts, bags	323
B'kwheat Flour, pkgs	223	Rice, pkgs.	40
Oatmeal, bbls.	45	Starch, pkgs.	500
Ginseng, pkgs.	27	Tobacco, hhds.	51
Hops, bales	261	Tobacco, bxs & cases	77
Oil Cake, pkgs.	340	Whisky, bbls.	968
Hides, No.	125	Wool, bales	160
Hides, bundles	265		

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *Manhattan*, for Liverpool—3,102 bales Cotton, 28,434 bushels Wheat, 41,365 lbs. Bacon, 12,500 lbs. Cheese, 8 cases Worsted, 3 boxes Clocks.

ASHES—Have been quiet but firm at $7 37½@$7 62½ for Pots, and $9 25@$9 75 for Pearls, ⅌ 100 lbs. Stock, 907 bbls. Pots and 91 bbls. Pearls. Messrs. LESTER, PALMER & CO. furnish the following statement of the Inspection business at their warehouse in 1869:

POTS.

	First Sort.	Second Sort.	Third Sort.	Con-dem'd.
Stock on hand Jan. 1, 1869	263	60	20	5
Inspected to Jan. 1, 1870	7,322	802	51	17
Total	7,585	872	80	25
Delivered to Jan. 1, 1870	7,240	811	75	19
Stock on hand Jan. 1, 1870	346	61	5	6
Stock on hand Jan. 4, 1870	346	106	5	6

PEARLS.

	First Sort.	Second Sort.	Third Sort.	Con-dem'd.
Stock on hand Jan. 1, 1869	97	39	4	..
Inspected to Jan. 1, 1870	898	215	21	..
Total	1,009	254	25	..
Delivered to Jan. 1, 1870	1,923	247	25	..
Stock on hand Jan. 1, 1870	86	7	..	..
Stock on hand Jan. 4, 1870	84	7	..	..

Ashes Inspected from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31—

	Pot.	Pearl.	Total.
1860 ... bbls.	16,337	5,219	22,576
1861	15,057	4,105	19,622
1862	13,186	2,946	16,124
1863	12,780	3,309	16,089
1864	12,809	3,215	16,024
1865	12,214	2,694	14,906
1866	8,856	1,290	10,146
1867	7,215	1,331	8,546
1868	8,408	1,304	10,212
1869	7,900	1,232	9,121

COFFEE—Has been moderately inquired for at rather less buoyant prices, including Java at 21½c.@22½c.; Maracaibo, 17½c.@20½c.; Laguayra, 16½c.@18½c.; Rio, 9¼c.@12¼c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17½c.@18½c.; Jamaica, 16c.@17c.; Singapore, 19c.@20c.; Costa Rica, 14½c.@20c.; Manila, 16c.@18c.; Mexican, 15c.@18c.; Savanilla, 15c.@18½c.; San Domingo, in bond, 9¼c.@9½c., gold, ⅌ lb. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,000 bags Rio by the *Hattie Mary*, 565 bags do. by the *Contest*, and 1,500 bags Maracaibo on private terms.

COCOA—Has been held firmly, but has been inactive. Stock 403 bags, against 1,349 bags same time last year.

COTTON—Has been in less request and quoted a shade cheaper. Sales have been reported since our last of 2,414 bales, including 1,378 bales to spinners, 364 bales to shippers and 672 bales to speculators. Also 1,050 bales for forward delivery, including 100 bales basis Low Middling for January, 24¼c.; 300 do. for February, 25¼c.; 100 do. for March, 25¼c.; 300 do. for April, 25½c.@25⅝c.; 100 do. for April on private terms; 50 do. for May, 25¼c.

Closing Prices of Cotton.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	22⅞	23⅛	24	24¼
Good Ordinary	24⅞	24⅝	24¾	25
Low Middling	24⅝	24¾	25	25⅛
Middling	25¼	25½	25⅝	25¾
Good Middling	26	26¼	26½	26⅝

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	22,772
Receipts last week	25,607
Receipts the preceding week	22,121
Receipts since Sept. 1	332,944
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1870	682,800
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1869	436,730
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1869	656,886
Export clearances since our last	3,102
Exports since Sept. 1	152,101
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1870	331,856
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1869	228,479
Exports for the year ending Jan. 1, 1869	326,557
Estimated stock here	48,000

DRUGS, DYES AND DYEWOODS—Have been inactive and irregular. Messrs. WING & EVANS, of Beaver-street, have prepared the following exhibit of the Imports and Stocks of Chemicals at this port:

Imports, Jan. 1 to Dec. 31.

	1867.	1868.	1869.	1869.
Soda Ash, casks	40,160	42,581	30,122	42,730
Sal Soda	27,581	40,042	15,819	45,976
Bicarbonate of Soda, kegs	74,746	113,439	67,195	98,968
Caustic Soda, drums	13,941	11,207	7,742	19,467
Bleaching Powder, casks	25,930	29,066	19,179	30,044

Stock in first hands, Jan. 1.

	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.
Soda Ash, casks	2,500	3,500	7,000	4,000
Sal Soda	3,000	3,500	1,000	4,000
Bicarbonate of Soda, kegs	12,000	20,000	28,000	40,000
Caustic Soda, drums	1,000	1,500	1,500	1,500
Bleaching Powder, casks	1,000	1,500	1,500	1,500

FLOUR AND MEAL—There has been more animation in low grades of State and Western Flour. State brands have been rather scarce and generally held with confidence. Some inquiry has been noted for Extra State for forward delivery, and 5,000 bbls. have been reported sold for January at $5 40 ⅌ bbl. Most other kinds have been relatively better supply, and quoted weak and easier in price. Sales have been reported since our last of 11,850 bbls., including the 5,000 bbls. already mentioned, and very poor to choice Superfine State and Western, [illegible] ⅌ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$4 70@$5 10
Extra State	5 30@ 5 50
Extra Illinois, Indiana, &c.	5 30@ 5 70
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	5 25@ 5 75
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	5 80@ 7 50
Extra Genesee	5 80@ 7 50
Poor to Fancy Extra Missouri	5 60@ 9 00

Southern Flour is in less request, but quoted steady; sales have been reported, since our last, of 600 bbls., in lots, at $5 50@$6 15 for poor to fair Ordinary, and $6 15@$9 for fair Ordinary to very choice Extra, ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour continues in limited demand and heavy at $4 40@$5 65 for inferior to very choice, ⅌ bbl.; sales 275 bbls. Cornmeal has been in slack demand at about $4 80@$5 for Western, $4 90@$4 75 for Jersey and $5 10@$5 15 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl.; sales 200 bbls. Buckwheat Flour is inactive at $3 10@$3 50 ⅌ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been quite active but at a further reduction in prices. The inquiry has been mainly for prime Amber Winter and low grades of Spring, for export. Sales have been reported since our last of 117,000 bushels, including White Western at $1 40@$1 50; Red and Amber Western, very inferior to choice, at from $1 20@$1 34, chiefly prime Amber at $1 33, delivered; No. 2 Spring at $1 17@$1 22, chiefly at $1 20@$1 22 for prime to choice, delivered; No. 3 Spring at $1 11@$1 15; White Genesee at $1 50@$1 60; Red and Amber State at $1 32@$1 35, and choice Amber Southern at $1 38 ⅌ bushel. Corn has been quiet and depressed. Sales have been reported since our last of 28,000 bushels, in lots, at $1 05@$1 09 for damaged Mixed Western; $1 10@$1 14 for poor ordinary to very choice sound Old Mixed Western; [illegible] for New do.; 90c.@$1 for Yellow and White Southern, and Jersey ⅌ bushel. Rye is dull at $1 00@$1 05 for Western and Jersey; $1 12@$1 15 for State, ⅌ bushel; sales, 1,850 bushels. Barley continues in limited demand at drooping rates; sales have been reported since our last of 3,600 bushels, including two-rowed State at $1 05, and Canada East at $1 15 ⅌ bushel. Barley Malt is dull at from $1 10@$1 25 ⅌ bushel. Oats are in better request, especially prime, which are quoted firmer; sales have been reported since our last of 35,000 bushels, in lots, at 60c.@63c. for poor to strictly prime Western, in store and delivered; 63½c.@64c. for State; 58c.@61c. for Jersey and Southern, ⅌ bushel. The export clearances include 28,434 bushels Wheat to Liverpool.

HAY, &c.—Bale Hay is in request and steady at from 80c.@90c. for shipping, and 90c.@$1 15 for local use, ⅌ 100 lbs. Straw is dull at 70c.@$1 10 for Short and Long, ⅌ 100 lbs.

HIDES—The week's receipts have been 85,673 Hides; sales, 114,400 Hides, the latter including, according to Messrs. HULL & CO., 22,300 Dry Buenos Ayres, (part to arrive,) 22@23 lbs., 22¼c.@23⅛c., gold, selected; 700 Dry Buenos Ayres, Seconds, [illegible], private terms; 1,000 Dry Entre Rios, (to arrive,) 21¼@23 lbs., 22¼c.; 17,500 Dry Montevideo, (to arrive,) 21¼@22 lbs., 22¼c.; 10,000 Dry Rio Grande, (to arrive,) 20¼@21 lbs., 22¼c.; 1,000 Dry California, 22@23 lbs., 20¼c.@20¾c., gold, selected; 1,300 Dry Acapulco, 21 lbs., private terms; 2,700 Dry Central American, 18@21¼ lbs., 18c.@18¼c., gold, as they run; 3,000 Dry Bogota, &c., 20@23 lbs., 1,500 Dry Mexican, 19@23 lbs., private terms; 3,200 Dry Texas, 22@23 lbs., 21c., currency, as they run; 1,000 Dry Texas Kips, 12 lbs.; 2,000 Dry-salted Maracaibo, 20 lbs., private terms; 1,000 Wet-salted Falkland Island Cow, 44 lbs.; 1,800 Wet-salted Rio Grande, to arrive, 50 lbs., 12c., gold, selected; 700 Wet-salted California, 51 lbs.; 1,250 Wet-salted Matamoras, 50 lbs.; 1,000 Wet-salted Texas, 60@65 lbs., private terms; 1,000 Wet-salted Western, 60 lbs., [illegible], currency, as they run; 3,000 City Slaughter, 73 lbs., 10¼c.@11c., currency, selected. The stock on hand is 68,300 Hides and 300 bales, (same time last year 27,900 Hides and 350 bales,) as follows: 24,200 Dry Buenos Ayres, 3,300 Dry Montevideo, 5,200 Dry Orinoco, 2,700 Dry California, 900 Dry Central American, 800 Dry Bogota, &c., 2,200 Dry Tampico, 700 Dry and Salted Maracaibo, 5,400 Dry and Salted Mexican, 700 Dry and Salted West India, 7,900 Dry and Salted Texas, 1,800 Wet Salted Rio Grande Cow, 300 bales Calcutta Cow and Buffalo. The imports for the month of December were 180,751 Hides, and 542 bales from foreign, and 66,010 from domestic ports. Total, 226,761 Hides and 542 bales. This year, 2,319,230 Hides, and 2,405 bales from foreign, and 671,047 from domestic ports. Total, 2,990,277 Hides, and 2,405 bales. Total for 1869, 2,990,277 Hides; total for 1868, 2,121,222 Hides; total for 1867, 2,843,220 Hides; total for 1866, 1,941,026 Hides; total for 1865, 1,771,141 Hides.

HOPS—Trade has been slow, but prices have not varied materially. We quote: New-York at 10c.@20c.; Eastern, 15c.@20c.; Ohio, 15c.@20c.; Michigan, 15c.@18c.; Wisconsin, 12c.@20c.; Yearlings, 6c.@10c.; Old Olds, 2c.@6c. ⅌ lb. Receipts to-day, 261 bales; exports, —bales.

INDIGO—Has been held above buyers' limits, and has been inactive. Stock, 1,940 pkgs., against 1,320 pkgs. same time last year.

LEATHER—There has been more inquiry for Sole, especially for Hemlock and middle and light weights of Oak, at our quotations: Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Heavy, 28c.@30c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Middle, 29c.@31c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Light, 29c.@30½c.; Hemlock, California, Heavy, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, California, Middle, 28c.@29½c.; Hemlock, California, Light, 28c.@30c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Heavy, 27c.@28c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Middle, 28½c.@29½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Light, 28½c.@29½c.; Hemlock, Good Damaged, all kinds and weights, 24c.@28c.; Hemlock, Poor Damaged, all kinds and weights, 20c.@23c.; Hemlock, in the Rough, 32c.@36c.; Oak Slaughter, Heavy, 39c.@41c.; Oak Slaughter, Middle, 43c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, Light, 39c.@43c.; Oak Slaughter, Cropped, Heavy, 38c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter, Cropped, Middle, 46c.@48c.; Oak Slaughter, Cropped, Light, 41c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter, in the Rough, Heavy, 38c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, in the Rough, Middle, 38c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, in the Rough, Light, 38c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies, 23c.@26c.; Southern Rough, all weights, 38c.@38c. ⅌ lb.

MOLASSES—Has been quiet at about former rates; 500 bbls. New-Orleans changed hands at from 75c.@78c. ⅌ gallon. We quote: New Crop Porto Rico at 40c.@60c.; Cuba at 35c.@45c.; English Islands at 40c.@60c.; New-Orleans at 65c.@80c. ⅌ gallon, and in detail thus:

	Per gallon.
Cuba, Centrifugal and Mixed	28c.@33c.
Cuba, Clayed	30c.@35c.
Cuba, Muscovado, refining grades	33c.@38c.
Cuba, Muscovado, grocery grades	40c.@45c.
Porto Rico	40c.@60c.
English Islands	40c.@60c.
New-Orleans	65c.@80c.

METALS—Have been quoted weak in price as a rule, on a very limited trade. The available supplies here include 5,000,000 lbs. Ingot Copper, 2,000 tons Scotch Pig Iron, 1,350 tons Pig Lead, 650 tons Foreign Spelter, 150 tons English Tin, 1,500 slabs Banca Tin, and 5,500 slabs Straits Tin, against 7,000,000 lbs. Ingot Copper, 1,500 tons Scotch Pig Iron, 3,500 tons Pig Lead, 300 tons Spelter, 20 tons English Tin, 2,000 slabs Banca Tin, and 7,400 slabs Straits Tin, same time last year. Messrs. JOSEPH BYRNE & CO., in their annual circular, sum up the trade of the past year substantially as follows: Copper—Large transactions and great fluctuations in price took place in January and February, quotations in those months ranging from 23¼c.@27¼c. for Lake and Baltimore Smeltings; the article since has had a steady decline, being 24c. in April, 22c. in August, and reaching 21¼c. this month. Within a few days rumors have been current in the market of a large speculative movement, but they do not receive much credence. We quote a dull market of 21¼c.@22c. for Lake and Baltimore. *Pig Iron*—American, best brands, Nos. 1 and 2 Foundry, were held at $40 and $37 respectively, in January, with a dull market; all whose judgment were entitled to weight anticipating a decided concession in prices before any important business could be effected by the companies. This opinion was justified by the then condition of trade and the prospects for the ensuing Spring, which were not generally regarded as over promising. Early in February, contracts covering 10,000 to 20,000 tons, were executed with the furnaces, at $40 and $37 for Nos. 1 and 2; prices advanced temporarily to $42 and $40, but without leading to business, and soon relapsed to $40 and $38, which have been maintained throughout the year, with a moderate business and sluggish market. Many of the prominent foundry concerns were obliged to carry over large surplus stocks, the companies having with them, insisted upon fulfillment of contract. The market closes inactive and unsettled at $38 and $34 for Nos. 1 and 2, best brands. *Scotch*—The year opened with a light stock and firm market, Glengarnock selling at $40 in January, advancing in sympathy with the movement in American to $42 in March and April, when, with large arrivals and changed opinion as to the future course of the market, prices commenced to yield, reaching $39 for Glengarnock in August, since when, influenced by continued large receipts and the course of gold, the tendency has been downward. Considerable business was done in November at $36 for Glengarnock, and the market cannot be said to have absolutely recovered from the depression. The question of reducing the duty on Pig Iron, now before Congress, excites considerable interest and interferes with business. We quote: Ex yard and ship, Glengarnock $33@$35; Gartsherrie, $35; Eglinton, $32@$33. Stock, 2,000 tons, against 1,000 tons last year. Old Rails and Scrap Iron have been in good demand, with large importations. We quote: $42@$45 for T and Double Head Rails, and $42 50 for Bridge; No. 1 Wrought Scrap, $42@$45, with a dull market. Stock light and but little to arrive. *Tin Plate*—Prices were artificially advanced in January and February, by speculative purchases based upon the high price of Block Tin, which it was expected would affect the cost of Tin Plate, and large transactions were made at an average of $9 75 for I. C. charcoal. The market did not respond to these expectations, and some of the purchases had to be resold in July to realize advances, and were forced off at $7 50@$7 75, notwithstanding the fact that the sterling cost at the time was equal to $8 25. Improvement, however, was accelerated by the Western freight war, which prevailed in August and September, and which gave a strong impetus to the demand, prices reacting to $8 62½. Since then business has been light and prices have had a declining tendency. *Pig Tin*—Speculation has exercised more influence on this article during the year than either demand or supply. A strong speculative combination, having for its object the entire control of the English and foreign markets for the coming year, was organized about November, 1868; Straits being then quoted at £30 sterling, when their operations commenced and the market experienced unwonted excitement for several months thereafter. Naturally our market sympathised with the foreign excitement, and an attempt which met with powerful and successful resistance, was made to get the stock here under the control of speculators, prices advancing.

Comparative Imports at New-York.

	1867.	1868.	1869.
Bar Iron, tons	20,752	14,038	22,947
Pig Iron, tons	6,749	20,323	30,227
Sheet Iron, bundles	476,128	231,386	285,775
Tin Plate, boxes	708,519	804,423	874,563
Block Tin, pigs	76,806	66,280	67,677

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been firm, but not active, on the basis of $2 07½@$2 12½ for common to good Strained ⅌ 280 lbs.; sales 600 bbls. Nothing new in Tar or Crude Turpentine. Spirits Turpentine has been in reduced supply and fair request at the advanced figures of 46c.@46½c. for merchantable ⅌ gallon; receipts to date 60 bbls.; sales 400 bbls. We quote Spirits Turpentine at 46c.@46½c. ⅌ gallon; Crude, nominally at [illegible]; Resin at $2 07½ for Strained to $5 for the latter for choice White. Tar, $2 00@$3 25. Pitch, $2 40@$2 62½ ⅌ bbl.

OILS—There has been very little inquiry for any description, though prices have been supported. We quote: Crude Whale at 72½c.@80c. for Southern and Northern; Bleached Whale at $1@$1 05½; Crude Sperm at $1 50@$1 60; Unbleached Sperm at $1 75@$1 80; Bleached Sperm at $1 80@$1 85; Lard Oil at $1 40@$1 45; Red Oil at 80c.@82c.; Linseed Oil at 90c.@92c., in casks and barrels; Olive Oil at $1 40@$1 45½; Menhaden at 67c.@67½c.; Spermaceti at 40c.@45c.

NEW-BEDFORD MARKET—*Week ending Jan. 3.*—The market has ruled quiet since our last, the only transaction being 80 bbls. Sperm and 300 bbls. Northern Whale, for Manufacture, on private terms.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States.

	Bbls. Sperm.	Bbls. Whale.	Lbs. Bone.
Year ending Jan. 1, 1870	46,029	63,169	970,497
Preceding year	47,715	65,677	917,000
Exports for the week ending Jan. 3, 1870			17,800
Previously	18,454	3,520	296,778
From Jan. 1, 1869, to date	18,645	3,540	311,578
Same time last year	13,517	7,207	756,433

[Whalemen's Shipping List.

PETROLEUM—The general market has been quiet to-day, though without remarkable change as to price. Crude has been inactive here. Refined in bbls. at 15¼c., in bulk, here, for early delivery, with sales reported of 500 bbls., 15¼c.@15⅜c. for Crude, in shipping order, 9c.@9½c. (nominally) for Crude, in bulk, here, at Philadelphia, and 14½c. for Crude, in bulk, at Pittsburg, early delivery, ⅌ gallon. No receipts of Crude were reported here. At Philadelphia 300 bbls. arrived. Refined Oil has been in fair demand, sought after at about previous quotations. Sales have been reported here, since our last, of 2,700 bbls. Standard White, for early delivery, at 30c. ⅌ gallon. Also at Philadelphia, 1,500 bbls. Standard White, for early delivery, at 30c.@30¼c. ⅌ gallon. The receipts of Refined here were 536 bbls.; at Philadelphia, 1,500 bbls. The export clearances have been unimportant. Standard White, in case, is in light supply at 35c.@36c., and Prime White, 33c.@35c. ⅌ gallon. Naphtha is in rather more request for export, and quoted firmer at 11c.@16c., in bbls. and 15¼c.@16c. in cases, ⅌ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in moderate demand, on a moderate inquiry. Sales have been reported since our last of 400 bbls., in lots, at $30 25@$30 50 for Old Western Mess, $31 25@$31 50 for New Mess, ⅌ bbl. Also, 1,000 bbls. New Mess, seller's option, including January at $30@$31, February, at $30 25, and six months at $29 50 ⅌ bbl. Dressed Hogs continue in slack request at from 11½c.@12½c. for Western and 12½c.@13½c., chiefly at 13c.@13½c. for City, ⅌ lb. Cut Meats have been quite dull and heavy, and the sales limited to equal to 70 pkgs., at 11c.@12c. for sweet-pickled Shoulders, and 15c.@16c. for Sweet-pickled Hams, ⅌ lb. Bacon is in moderate demand at drooping rates; sales 550 boxes, including Cumberland, part at 14c.@16½c.; Short Rib, 15c.; Long Clear at 15½c. ⅌ lb. Lard has been quiet and heavy; sales have been reported of 850 tierces and bbls., in lots, at 15½c.@18½c. for No. 1 to choice Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 16½c.@16¾c. for City, and 16½c.@16¾c. for fair to prime Steam ⅌ lb.; also, 500 tierces prime Western Steam for February delivery, seller's option, 17c.@17¼c. ⅌ lb. Beef is slow of sale at $10@$15 for Plain Mess, and $12@$17 for Extra do., ⅌ bbl.; sales 180 bbls. Tierce Beef continues quiet, including New Prime Mess at from $30@$32, and India Mess at $27@$31 ⅌ tierce; sales 100 tierces. Beef Hams are dull at from $21@$31 for New ⅌ bbl.; sales 100 bbls. Butter is in very moderate demand, including State, common to prime, at 28c.@45c.; Fancy, 42c.@48c., and Western, including prime, 20c.@35c. ⅌ lb.; the receipts to-day were 2,486 pkgs. Cheese is in some request at from 10c.@18c., as the extremes, for very common to fancy Factory; the receipts of the day were 632 boxes.

Stocks in the Packing Yards of New-York and Brooklyn.

PORK.

	Total Old and New. Jan. 1, 1870.	Dec. 1, 1869.	Jan. 1, 1869.
Clear, bbls.	26	118	30
Mess, bbls.	1,873	1,361	12,679
Thin Mess, bbls.	120	696	228
Prime Mess, bbls.	312	....	751
Plank, bbls.	....	708	....
Prime, bbls.	583	288	401
Rumps, bbls.	34	18	1
Refuse Mess, bbls.	51	13	87
Refuse Prime Mess, bbls.	7	7	70
Refuse Prime, bbls.	38	11	33
Other Refuse, bbls.	57	13	18
Uninspected, bbls.	9,723	1,997	18,948
Grand total, bbls.	12,991	5,210	34,160

BEEF.

Repacked Mess	2,972	2,190	7,228
Repacked Chicago Mess	798	2,796	9,318
Railroad Beef	162	....	....
Refuse Mess	16	45	1,363
Refuse Prime	....	143	....
Other Refuse	....	....	201
Tcs. Prime Mess	2,712	4,061	390
Country Mess	468	632	1,200
Country Prime	....	401	....
Uninspected tcs.	4,146	3,763	18,471
Uninspected bbls.	11,708	9,189	17,544
Grand total, tcs. and bbls.	22,789	21,384	50,609

SALT—Has been very quiet, though buyers have had any existing advantage. The past year's receipts of all kinds of foreign at this port were equal to 2,074,657 bushels; consumption, 2,053,631 bushels; stock now here in importers' hands, 101 tons and 4,100 sacks Liverpool, and 43,232 bushels West India.

SALTPETRE—Has been quite dull at unaltered prices. Messrs. H. H. CROCKER & CO. furnish the following comparative statistics of the trade of the past three years:

	1869. Bags.	1868. Bags.	1867. Bags.
Imported into the United States from Jan. 1 to date	30,638	30,294	30,932
On the way to the United States Dec. 31	13,530	7,945	1,719
Loading at foreign ports at last dates for the United States	6,000	8,065	....
Stock in importers' and speculators' hands in Boston, Dec. 31	6,000	12,000	17,460
Stock in importers' and speculators' hands in New-York, Dec. 31	....	1,600	2,300
Stock on hand Jan. 1, all hands	10,600	27,600	45,600
Prices Current, Dec. 31, ⅌ lb	11c.	10¼c.@10½c.	10c.

Sales—3,000 bags here, to Boston and to arrive at 11c.@11¼c. on spot, and 8c. gold to arrive. Market quiet. Stock in the United States, Jan. 1, 1870, all hands, 10,600 bags; imported from Calcutta from Jan. 1, to date, 30,638 bags; total, 28,935 bags. Stock in the United States, Jan. 1, 1870, viz.: Importers' and speculators' hands, 6,000 bags; manufacturers', (estimated,) 7,000 bags; total, 13,000 bags.

SKINS—Deer have been in demand and firm; sales 4,800 lbs. Central American, 3,000 lbs. Mexican, and 1,000 lbs. Para; and in Boston, to come here, 31,000 lbs. Honduras on private terms. Receipts 25 bales from Vera Cruz, 12 bales from Aspinwall, and 5 bales from Curacao. We quote: Deer, Honduras at 40c.@44c.; San Juan, 40c.@44c.; Bolivar, 44c.; Sisal, 35c.@40c.; Vera Cruz, 40c.@44c.; Chagres, 40c.@44c.; Porto Cabello, 33c.@40c.; Para, 37c.@40c., gold, ⅌ lb. Southern and Texas, 30c.@38c., currency, ⅌ lb. Goat have been quiet but quoted steady. The receipts have been large, embracing 331 bales Curacao, 23 do. Tampico, 12 do. Vera Cruz, 8 do. Buenos Ayres, 5 do. from Aspinwall, 25 do. from Independence, and 15 do. from Corpus Christi. Sales 20 bales Payta. [illegible] We quote: Tampico Goat at 55c.@60c.; Matamoras, 55c.@60c.; Vera Cruz, 50c.@55c., gold, ⅌ lb.; Buenos Ayres, 40c.@45c.; Payta, 60c.@67½c.; Curacao, 45c.@50c.; Cape, 42c.@45c.; Madras, each, 70c.@72½c.; Patna, each, 55c.@60c., currency.

SUGARS—A very limited trade has been reported since our last, at nominally unchanged prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 150 bbls. Cuba, Porto Rico and Demerara, part at 10½c.@11¼c., 40 boxes Havana at 10½c.@11c. ⅌ lb. We quote: Fair to good refining grades of Cuba at 10¼c.@10½c.; fair to good grocery grades at from 11½c.@11¾c.; very good to choice do. at 11½c.@12¼c. ⅌ lb. Porto Rico grocery grades ranged from 11¼c.@12¼c.; No. 12 Box Sugar, 11¼c.@11¾c. ⅌ lb. Refined Sugars continue in moderate demand, ranging from 13½c.@14½c., the extremes, ⅌ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales have been reported of 275,000 lbs. Tallow at 9½c.@10¼c., the latter for strictly Prime; also 20,000 lbs. Stearine at 16c.@16½c., and 27,000 lbs. Grease at 9c.@12c. ⅌ lb.

WHISKY—Has been in good demand and buoyant in price. Sales have been reported of 620 bbls., in lots, at $1 00@$1 01, chiefly at $1 ⅌ gallon. The receipts have been 968 bbls.

FREIGHTS—Have been more active as generally about steady rates. For Liverpool there were taken 1,350 bales Cotton, by steam, at ¼d. ⅌ lb.; 300 bales Hops at ½d. ⅌ lb.; 100 bbls. Flour at 1s. 9d. ⅌ bbl.; 25,000 bushels Wheat at 6d. ⅌ bushel; 400 boxes Bacon at 25s.; 140 hhds. Tallow, chiefly at 17s. 6d., and by sail, 40 tons Cedar Wood at 15s. ⅌ ton. For London, 7,000 bushels Wheat, by sail, at 5¼d. ⅌ bushel. For Glasgow, by steamer, 1,300 bbls. Flour at 2s. @2s. 3d. per bbl.; 15,000 bushels Wheat at 8½d. per bushel. For Havre, a British bark, with 4,000 bbls. Naphtha, on private terms. For Antwerp, equal to 7,500 bbls. Petroleum, at 4s. per bbl. For Hamburg, 2,000 bbls. Petroleum, on private terms. For a Continental port, direct, 4,200 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 5s. per bbl. For Lisbon, 1,800 bbls. Petroleum, from Baltimore, at 7s. 6d. per bbl.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Jan. 5, 1870.

At One Hundredth-street Market, this morning, trade was very short owing to the want of stock. The early forenoon train was behind time, and the buyers, of whom there were quite a number, had to wait and content themselves as best they might. The few sales effected were of old stayers, and those went off at high rates. The grades were inferior. Prices quoted were as follows: Prime Bullock, none; first quality, 16½c.@17½c.; second quality, 15c.@15½c. ⅌ lb.; third quality, 14c. ⅌ lb. Highest price quoted, 17½c. ⅌ lb.; lowest price quoted, 14c. ⅌ lb. This day's average, 15½c. ⅌ lb.

SALES TO-DAY.

MERIT & BURCHARD sold, for selves, 22 Illinois common Cattle at 15c. ⅌ lb., weight 6½ cwt.; also, 16 Ohios, mixed lot, at 15c. ⅌ lb., weight 6½ cwt. T. C. EASTMAN sold for ALEXANDER MAY 172 Illinois common Cattle, from 14c.@15½c. ⅌ lb., weight 6½ cwt. P. F. CARY & GOFF sold, for selves, 20 Kentucky good Cattle, from 16c.@17½c. ⅌ lb., weight 7½ cwt.; also, for BENNETT & FLYNN, 112 Illinois, from common to fair, from 15c.@16½c. ⅌ lb.; weight from 7½ to 7¾ cwt. W. SICHEL sold, for self, 100 Kentucky scarce Cattle, at 15½c. ⅌ lb.; also, 64 Kentucky fair Cattle, at 16c. ⅌ lb.; weight 7½ cwt. Nine cars of fresh Cattle were known to be on the Hudson River Railroad, four of which were consigned to BRIGHT & FAGAN. These were a mixed lot, Steers and Oxen. On yesterday and to-day Cattle sold higher at Buffalo than at New-York City. Veals at One Hundredth-street Market sold yesterday and to-day from 9c.@12c. ⅌ lb.

Gross arrivals at One Hundredth-street Market for yesterday and to-day, per Harlem Railroad—47 head horned Cattle, 29 Cows, 287 Veals, 608 Sheep. Gross arrivals at One Hundredth-street Market for week ending Jan. 5, 1870—2,477 head of horned Cattle, 30 Cows, 285 Veals, 682 Sheep.

FORTY-EIGHTH STREET SHEEP MARKET.

REID & MCGRAW sold 100 Sheep, weight 14,170 lbs., at 8c. ⅌ lb.; 37 Sheep, weight 3,760 lbs., at 7½c. ⅌ lb.; 214 Sheep, weight 14,220 lbs., at 5¼c. ⅌ lb. J. Y. KIRBY sold 46 Sheep, weight 1,740 lbs., at 6¼c. ⅌ lb.; 60 Sheep, weight 3,000 lbs., at 6¼c. ⅌ lb. HUME & ELLIOTT sold 46 Sheep, weight 1,880 lbs., at 6¼c. ⅌ lb.; 6 Sheep, weight 560 lbs., at 6¼c. ⅌ lb.; 39 Sheep, weight 1,280 lbs., at 6¼c. ⅌ lb.; 72 Sheep, weight 3,290 lbs., at 8c. ⅌ lb.; 47 Sheep, weight 4,080 lbs., at 7½c. ⅌ lb.; 122 Sheep, weight 1,690 lbs., at 6¼c. ⅌ lb.; 183 Sheep, weight 13,690 lbs., at 5¼c. ⅌ lb.; [illegible] Sheep, at $4 50 ⅌ head; 8 Sheep, at $7 ⅌ head; 5 Sheep, at $20 the lot; 73 Sheep, weight 6,860 lbs., at 7¼c. ⅌ lb.; 135 Sheep, weight 13,610 lbs., at 7¼c. ⅌ lb.; also, sold 13 Calves, at $10 ⅌ head, good grades.

FORTIETH-STREET SHEEP MARKET.

ASBURY & LEACH sold 185 Sheep, weight 15,430 lbs., at 7c. ⅌ lb.; JUDD & BUCKINGHAM sold 120 Sheep, weight 10,800 lbs., at 7¼c. ⅌ lb.; 125 Sheep, weight 12,800 lbs., at 7½c. ⅌ lb. Weekly report of same firm, for week ending Jan. 5, 1870, 3,125 Sheep; prices received, $13,504 25.

FORTIETH-STREET HOG MARKET.

REID & DORMAN sold 150 Hogs, average weight 160 lbs., at 14¼c. ⅌ lb. METCALFE & GIBBS sold 200 Hogs, ordinary grade, at 10¾c. ⅌ lb. City Dressed Hogs sold yesterday and to-day from 12½c.@13½c. ⅌ lb. Market closed firmer. Receipts for week, [illegible] Gross arrivals at Forty-eighth-street Sheep Market from May 1, 1869, to Dec. 31, 1869, 633,207 Sheep, 5,720 Veals.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

Board of Aldermen—Organization of the Board.

[OFFICIAL.]

MONDAY, Jan. 3, 1870—12 o'clock M.

Under the provisions of the Amended Charter, passed by the Legislature April fourteen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, the Aldermen elected under the authority of said act for the various Aldermanic districts, as created by an act entitled "An act to amend the Charter of the City of New-York," passed April fourteen, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, and an act amending the same passed in eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, (twenty-one in number,) in their respective districts (twenty-one in number) until the first Monday in January, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, met in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, in the City Hall.

At twelve M. precisely, the Board was called to order by the Clerk of the Common Council of one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, Joseph Shannon, Esq., and the roll of members having been called, the following answered to their names:

Districts.	Aldermen.
First	John Moore.
Second	Thomas Coman.
Third	Edward Cuddy.
Fourth	Bryan Reilly.
Fifth	Henry Hughes.
Sixth	Anthony Miller.
Seventh	John Murray.
Eighth	Edward Welch.
Ninth	Peter Culkin.
Tenth	J. William Guntzer.
Eleventh	Lawrence O'Brien.
Twelfth	Henry Woltman.
Thirteenth	James Barker.
Fourteenth	James McKiever.
Fifteenth	James G. Dimond.
Seventeenth	George W. Cregier.
Eighteenth	Richard Croker.
Nineteenth	David S. Jackson, Jr.
Twentieth	James Cunningham.
Twenty-first	Jacob M. Long—20.

ABSENT.

Sixteenth ..... Florence Scannel—1.

TEMPORARY ORGANIZATION.

Alderman Culkin presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That for the purpose of organizing this Board of Aldermen, Alderman Miller be appointed temporary President.

Which was decided in the affirmative.

On taking the chair, Alderman Miller said:

GENTLEMEN: I thank you for the honor you have conferred on me, in choosing me your temporary presiding officer, and for the brief time I am to occupy the position I will endeavor to discharge the duties to your satisfaction.

CERTIFICATE AS TO ELECTION OF ALDERMEN.

The President pro tem. laid before the Board the following communication from the Clerk of the Common Council of 1869:

OFFICE CLERK OF COMMON COUNCIL, No. 8 CITY HALL, NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1869.

I, Joseph Shannon, Clerk of the Common Council of the City of New-York, do hereby certify, that at an election held in said City, on Tuesday, December seven, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, pursuant to the provisions of an act entitled "An act to amend the Charter of the City of New-York," passed April fourteen, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, the following-named persons were duly elected Aldermen in each of the Aldermanic Districts of this City, as created by the act entitled "An act to amend the Charter of the City of New-York," passed August thirty-one, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, and are thereby entitled to represent their respective districts in the Board of Aldermen until the first Monday in January, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, viz.:

John Moore, First Aldermanic District;
Thomas Coman, Second Aldermanic District;
Edward Cuddy, Third Aldermanic District;
Bryan Reilly, Fourth Aldermanic District;
Henry Hughes, Fifth Aldermanic District;
Anthony Miller, Sixth Aldermanic District;
John Murray, Seventh Aldermanic District;
Edward Welch, Eighth Aldermanic District;
Peter Culkin, Ninth Aldermanic District;
J. William Guntzer, Tenth Aldermanic District;
Lawrence O'Brien, Eleventh Aldermanic District;
Henry Woltman, Twelfth Aldermanic District;
James Barker, Thirteenth Aldermanic District;
James McKiever, Fourteenth Aldermanic District;
James G. Dimond, Fifteenth Aldermanic District;
Florence Scannel, Sixteenth Aldermanic District;
George W. Cregier, Seventeenth Aldermanic District;
Richard Croker, Eighteenth Aldermanic District;
David S. Jackson, Jr., Nineteenth Aldermanic District;
James E. Cunningham, Twentieth Aldermanic District;
Jacob M. Long, Twenty-first Aldermanic District;

JOSEPH SHANNON, Clerk of Common Council.

Alderman Moore moved that said communication be placed on file.

Which was decided in the affirmative.

And the paper was ordered on file.

CERTIFICATE AS TO OATH OF OFFICE.

The President pro tem. laid before the Board the following communication from the Mayor:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1870.

TO JOSEPH SHANNON, ESQ., CLERK OF THE COMMON COUNCIL:

I hereby certify that the following-named Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen have been sworn in and filed their affidavits in this office, according to ordinance:

Districts.	Aldermen.
First	John Moore.
Second	Thomas Coman.
Third	Edward Cuddy.
Fourth	Bryan Reilly.
Fifth	Henry Hughes.
Sixth	Anthony Miller.
Seventh	John Murray.
Eighth	Edward Welch.
Ninth	Peter Culkin.
Tenth	John Wm. Guntzer.
Eleventh	Lawrence O'Brien.
Twelfth	Henry Woltman.
Thirteenth	James Barker.
Fourteenth	James McKiever.
Fifteenth	James G. Dimond.
Sixteenth	Florence Scannel.
Seventeenth	George W. Cregier.
Eighteenth	Richard Croker.
Nineteenth	David S. Jackson, Jr.
Twentieth	James Cunningham.
Twenty-first	Jacob M. Long.
	Assistant Aldermen.
First	James Healy.
Second	Patrick Lysaght.
Third	Hugh O'Brien.
Fourth	John Galvin.
Fifth	Isaac Robinson.
Sixth	Lawrence K. Kin[illegible].
Seventh	John Hampson.
Eighth	Hulet Odell.
Ninth	Henry Rogers.
Tenth	George Hoffman, Jr.
Eleventh	Thomas Mulligan.
Twelfth	Edward Costello.
Thirteenth	Patrick Gibney.
Fourteenth	John Reilly.
Fifteenth	Edward Schlichting.
Sixteenth	Nicholas Haughton.
Seventeenth	Charles Feitner.
Eighteenth	Peter Seery.
Nineteenth	Bartholomew McDonald.
Twentieth	Michael Fay.
Twenty-first	John Shelley.

A. OAKEY HALL, Mayor.

First Monday of January, 1870.

Alderman Moore moved that the said communication be placed on file.

Which was decided in the affirmative.

PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.

Alderman Long presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That Thomas Coman be and he is hereby elected President of the Board of Aldermen.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Moore, Cuddy, Reilly, Hughes, Miller, Murray, Welch, Culkin, Guntzer, O'Brien, Woltman, Barker, McKiever, Dimond, Cregier, Croker, Jackson, Cunningham, Long—19.

Pending the above vote—

Alderman Coman asked to be excused from voting.

Which was decided in the affirmative.

Whereupon the President pro tem. declared that Alderman Thomas Coman was duly elected President of the Board of Aldermen.

Alderman Reilly moved that a committee of three be appointed to conduct the President elect to the chair.

Which was decided in the affirmative.

The President pro tem. appointed as such Committee—

Alderman Reilly,
Alderman Murray, and
Alderman Long.

The Committee proceeded to the discharge of the duty assigned to them.

ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT.

The President elect, having been conducted by the President pro tem., (Alderman Miller,) on taking the chair, addressed the Board as follows:

GENTLEMEN: You will please accept my sincere thanks for this proof of your preference for me in selecting me to preside over your deliberations. It is the third time that distinguished honor has been conferred upon me—a continuous dignity to an individual unprecedented in the annals of our municipal history, at least in modern times.

I trust a feeling of pride under the circumstances will be pardoned, particularly as I am quite willing to concede that in each case others more able, better qualified and far more deserving could have been selected as recipients of this great honor.

Rest assured, however, gentlemen, I shall endeavor, to the best of my ability, to acquit myself of the responsible and delicate duties again intrusted to me by your kind preferences in a manner acceptable to you, and satisfactory to those whom you and I represent. It will be my constant effort and desire to do so; and if, unfortunately, it should be my lot to err, I implore your kind indulgence in advance, and beg to assure you that such errors will be only of judgment.

The obligations you have imposed upon me I know I can never fully reciprocate, but I shall labor earnestly and persistently to prove to you that I fully appreciate the high distinction you have conferred upon me.

What is the pleasure of the Board?

ELECTION OF CLERK.

Alderman Cuddy presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That Joseph Shannon be and he is hereby appointed Clerk to this Board of Aldermen.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Moore, the President, Aldermen Cuddy, Reilly, Hughes, Miller, Murray, Welch, Culkin, Guntzer, O'Brien, Woltman, Barker, McKiever, Dimond, Cregier, Croker, Jackson, Cunningham, Long—20.

Whereupon the President declared that Joseph Shannon, Esq., was duly elected Clerk of the Common Council.

ELECTION OF SERGEANT-AT-ARMS.

Alderman Moore offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That William Walsh be and he is hereby appointed Sergeant-at-Arms of this Board of Aldermen.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Moore, the President, Aldermen Cuddy, Reilly, Hughes, Miller, Murray, Welch, Culkin, Guntzer, O'Brien, Woltman, Barker, McKiever, Dimond, Cregier, Croker, Jackson, Cunningham, Long—20.

Whereupon the President declared that William Walsh was duly elected Sergeant-at-Arms of this Board of Aldermen.

ELECTION OF ASSISTANT SERGEANT-AT-ARMS.

Alderman Long offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That Cornelius Callahan be and he is hereby appointed Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms of this Board of Aldermen.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Moore, the President, Aldermen Cuddy, Reilly, Hughes, Miller, Murray, Welch, Culkin, Guntzer, O'Brien, Woltman, Barker, McKiever, Dimond, Cregier, Croker, Jackson, Cunningham, Long—20.

Whereupon the President declared that Cornelius Callahan was duly elected Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms of the Board of Aldermen.

COMMITTEE FROM THE BOARD OF ASSISTANT ALDERMEN.

A committee from the Board of Assistant Aldermen, consisting of Assistant Aldermen Isaac Robinson, Nicholas Haughton and Henry Rogers, here appeared, and were conducted to the Bar of the Board by the Sergeant-at-Arms.

Assistant Alderman Robinson said:

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN OF THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN: I would inform you that we appear as a Committee of the Board of Assistant Aldermen, appointed to wait upon your honorable body and inform you that our Board is organized and is ready to receive any communication which your honorable body may be pleased to make.

The President, Alderman Coman, replied:

GENTLEMEN OF THE BOARD OF ASSISTANT ALDERMEN: On behalf of the Board of Aldermen, I would thank you and your Board for the courtesy you have shown us, and would inform you and, through you the Board of Assistant Aldermen, that we will confer with your Board by Committee.

The Committee then retired.

COMMITTEE TO WAIT ON THE MAYOR.

Alderman Woltman presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to wait upon the Mayor, and inform him that the Board of Aldermen is duly organized, and prepared for the transaction of business.

Which was decided in the affirmative.

The President appointed as such Committee—

Alderman Woltman,
Alderman O'Brien, and
Alderman Cregier.

The Committee immediately proceeded to the discharge of the duty assigned to them.

COMMITTEE TO WAIT ON THE BOARD OF ASSISTANT ALDERMEN.

Alderman Reilly presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to wait upon the Board of Assistant Aldermen, and inform that body that the Board of Aldermen is duly organized, and prepared for the transaction of business.

Which was decided in the affirmative.

The President appointed as such Committee—

Alderman Reilly,
Alderman Long, and
Alderman McKiever.

The Committee immediately proceeded to the discharge of the duty assigned to them.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE TO WAIT ON THE MAYOR.

The Committee appointed to wait on the Mayor here appeared at the Bar of the Board, and, through their Chairman (Alderman Woltman,) made the following report:

Your Committee has waited upon the Mayor, who congratulated the Board upon its organization, and instructed your Committee to report back to the Board that he will communicate with you, in writing, in a few minutes.

Alderman Moore moved that the report be received and the Committee discharged.

Which was decided in the affirmative.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE TO WAIT ON BOARD OF ASSISTANT ALDERMEN.

The Committee appointed to wait on Board of Assistant Aldermen here appeared at the Bar of the Board, and through their Chairman (Alderman Reilly) made the following report:

We have waited on the Board of Assistant Aldermen. They have duly organized and are prepared to receive any communication which this Board may be pleased to make.

Alderman Cuddy moved that the report be received and the Committee discharged.

Which was decided in the affirmative.

APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.

Alderman Murray presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That the President be and he is hereby requested to appoint the Committee on Finance of this Board, in order to be in readiness to take immediate action upon the financial estimates of the Comptroller, Mayor, and heads of departments, upon their being received, as provided by law, at the first meeting of the Common Council in January.

Which was decided in the affirmative.

The President thereupon announced the following as the Committee on Finance of this Board of Aldermen:

Alderman Moore,
Alderman Murray,
Alderman Culkin,
Alderman Long, and
Alderman Croker.

RULES AND ORDERS.

Alderman Hughes presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Rules and Orders of the Board of Aldermen for the year 1869 be and are hereby adopted as the Rules and Orders of this Board, until otherwise ordered.

Which was decided in the affirmative.

MESSAGE FROM THE MAYOR.

The President laid before the Board the following Message from the Mayor:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1870.

Gentlemen of the Common Council:

The Mayor congratulates you that the result of the recent State election will, probably, terminate those incongruities of our municipal government, which have been increasing, year by year, during a long period. They have been repeatedly portrayed by Mayors who were elected by diverse parties. But by no one of them more forcibly than by the present Executive of the State. Therefore the citizens, generally, may also be congratulated that the experience of Governor Hoffman, during his several years of Recordership and Mayoralty, will now become a valuable guide to the Legislature in their expected task of reorganizing municipal government upon a sound constitutional basis.

If, however, any reminder of those incongruities should be needed, let the following important instances suggest a hundred others of a long catalogue:

The streets, both upon and under their surface, are controlled by three different sets of officials, each of whom are entirely independent of the other. The officials who prevent conflagrations are wholly independent of other officials who are charged with provision of the necessary water supply, and independent of the force which, during fires, preserve order, protect property and take charge of premises. The Police are legally independent of the City ordinances; and the latter are practically disregarded by the Police, whose interest it has been to do everything that might bring the acts of municipal officials into disrepute. Several sets of officials, who in theory are subordinates, substantially fix their own expenditures, and levy for those the needful taxes, while the real heads of government have been obliged to become beggars at our legislative door for the same objects, and at the same time, receive the blame of extravagance for disbursements which they do not influence. There are, in the offices of the Police, Health, Fire, Excise and Education Boards, substantially five other County Treasurers, each distinct from the other, and financial vouchers affecting City and county government are filed in several diverse offices. The Common Council are forbidden to enact a system of making donations to relieve charitable institutions from embarrassments, of fixing salaries, of authorizing leases, and of voting moneys to hospitals and eleemosynary asylums, only to find their action, at times, to be of no avail, and that the Legislature must sanction what they have done.

These and similar incongruities rendered it impossible for our constituents justly to hold any one political party, or group of officials, directly responsible for alleged municipal abuses. It has been quite a habit for our officials, whenever they were criticised, to mutually condemn each other. But now that one party controls all the State offices, and both branches of the Legislature, and it is in position to obtain control also of all the municipal departments, responsibility for alleged abuses cannot be escaped by that party, after the opportunity shall have been afforded it for homogeneous reorganization of local government.

What particular plan of centering municipal responsibility may be agreed upon by the Legislature it is not advisable to here anticipate, nor practically useful for me here to discuss. The views of the Mayor and Common Council will, perhaps, become appropriately expressed in some memorial to the Legislature. But when that central responsibility shall have been defined, it must perform its duty efficiently and economically, or the party which controls it and the men who wield it must and should be displaced.

Any plan should provide that all officials (except Judges), who are paid out of the City or County Treasury, should be grouped under appropriate departments of the City or County Government; and that they should hold their appointment from a uniform source. Then the rights of local government will have been restored.

Probably the Mayor will be compelled to practically sustain municipal discipline, as he has been theoretically, but erroneously supposed to. In this contingency it will become indispensable that he should exercise a command in regard to the police, who constitute the means of enforcing that discipline.

Whenever central responsibility shall have been defined, our citizens will find, at all events, that there will be direct accountability from the head as well as the subordinates, and the people will have in their hands the final correction.

Expecting, then, speedy readjustment of all the matters cognizable by the Mayor, Common Council and local authorities, it becomes expedient to reserve the information and suggestions upon municipal matters that have been usually incorporated into the Message of the Mayor to a new Common Council.

A. OAKEY HALL.

Alderman Moore moved that such Message be laid on the table, and the usual number of copies be printed in document form, under the direction of the Clerk.

Which was decided in the affirmative.

(For which see Document number one.)

PROTEST OF HUGH H. MOORE.

Alderman Miller presented a protest of Hugh H. Moore against the right of James Cunningham to a seat in the Board of Aldermen from the Twentieth Aldermanic District.

Alderman Miller moved that such protest be referred to a Special Committee on Protests, to consist of three members.

Which was decided in the affirmative.

The President thereupon appointed as such Special Committee on Protests.

Alderman Miller,
Alderman Cuddy, and
Alderman Culkin.

PROTEST OF NICHOLAS SEGER.

Alderman Miller presented a protest of Nicholas Seger against the right of J. William Guntzer to a seat in the Board of Aldermen from the Tenth Aldermanic District.

Alderman Miller moved that said paper be referred to the Special Committee on Protests.

Which was decided in the affirmative.

MOTION.

Alderman Moore moved that when the Board adjourn, it do so to meet on Monday, tenth instant, at two o'clock P. M.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said motion.

Which was decided in the affirmative.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman McKiever—

Resolved, That the Clerk of the Common Council be and he is hereby authorized and directed to procure and furnish each member of the Common Council with a suitable badge, or insignia, and stave of office.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Croker—

Resolved, That the Clerk of the Common Council be and he is hereby authorized and directed to procure and furnish each member of the Common Council with the necessary stationery, maps, books, &c., to facilitate the discharge of their official duties.

Which was laid over.

By the President—

Resolved, That one half the space occupied by the sidewalk in Fulton-street, between Church-street and Broadway, on the northerly side, adjoining St. Paul's Churchyard, be made additional portions of the carriageway, and that the existing sidewalk there be reduced one-half of its present width; and that the curbing, guttering, flagging, and paving and removal of lamp posts be conformed to this resolution, and that the work be done forthwith, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Miller—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw a warrant in favor of J. R. Fellows for the sum of one thousand two hundred dollars, to be in full payment for services rendered and expenses incurred in defending the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, individually and collectively, in an action commenced against them by Thomas H. West and others in the Superior Court—terminated by judgment for defendants on the twenty-seventh day of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine; the amount to be charged by the Comptroller to the account of "City Contingencies," or any other appropriate account.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Long—

Resolved, That Ninetieth-street, from the First-avenue to the East River, be regulated and graded, the curb and gutter stones set, and the sidewalks flagged a space four feet wide through the centre thereof, where not already done, under the direction of the Street Department.

Alderman Long moved that said resolution and ordinance be referred to the Committee on Streets.

Which was decided in the affirmative.

COMMUNICATION.

The President laid before the Board a communication from the Croton Aqueduct Department, submitting their Annual Report for the year 1869.

Alderman Moore moved that said communication be laid on the table, and the usual number of copies printed in document form, under the direction of the Clerk of the Common Council.

Which was decided in the affirmative.

MOTION ADOPTED.

Alderman Miller moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was decided in the affirmative.

And the President declared that the Board stood adjourned until Monday, tenth instant, at two o'clock P. M.

JOSEPH SHANNON, Clerk.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S CLASSES FOR DANCING,

At No. 212 5th-av. on Mondays, Thursdays, or Tuesdays and Fridays.

At No. 681 5th-av., on Wednesdays and Saturdays, or Saturday mornings.

Also, evening classes on Mondays and Thursdays for gentlemen. Brooklyn Academy, No. 120 Pierrepont-st., under Mr. F. DODWORTH. Private classes and classes out of town attended by Mr. T. J. DODWORTH. Send for a circular.

On Monday morning, Jan. 10, a small private class will commence, which will meet on Mondays and Thursdays at 10½ o'clock. Families desirous of attending will please send names.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 82 5TH-AV., CORNER 14TH-ST. Morning, Afternoon and Evening Classes—Tuesdays and Fridays. Wednesdays and Saturdays.

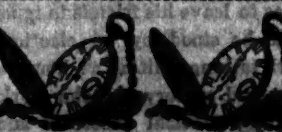
HLASKO'S CLASSES FOR DANCING, No. 64 West 34th-st.—Second term—Two private classes will be formed, one for families on Saturday, Jan. 8, at 1½ P. M., the other for small children on Tuesday, Jan. 11, at 10½ A. M. For particulars please call at the Academy after 4 P. M.

MRS. HLASKO'S CLASSES FOR DANCING for small children at No. 64 West 34th-st.—Second term—TUESDAY at 2½ P. M. and SATURDAY at 9½ A. M.

HLASKO'S ACADEMY OF DANCING, 64 West 34th-st.—Morning and afternoon classes daily. Gentlemen Monday and Thursday, at 8 P. M.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

$10. $20.



$15. $25.

The celebrated IMITATION GOLD HUNTING WATCHES, "Collins Metal," (improved Oroide.) These justly celebrated Watches have been so thoroughly tested during the last four years, and their reputation for time and as imitations of Gold Watches is so well established as to require no recommendations. Prices—Horizontal Watches, $10, equal in appearance and for time to Gold Watches worth $100; Full Jeweled Levers, $15, equal to $150 Gold ones; Full Jeweled Levers, extra fine and superior finish, $20, equal to $200 Gold ones.

Also, an extra heavy watch, four ounces down weight, equaling in appearance a gold one costing $250. Price of these magnificent watches only $25.

All our watches in hunting cases, gents' and ladies' sizes. CHAINS, Collins Metal, $2 to $8. Also, all kinds of jewelry, equal to gold, at one-tenth the price.

TO CLUBS.—Where six watches are ordered at one time, we send a seventh watch free. Goods sent by express to all parts of the United States, to be paid for on delivery.

C. E. COLLINS & CO., No. 335 Broadway, New-York.

CUCKOO CLOCKS, OUR PATENT and manufacture. American watches at manufacturers' prices. Diamond, pearl and gold jewelry, and silverware, at reduced prices. A. FRANKFIELD, 6th-av., corner of 15th-st., and 8th-av., corner of 36th-st.

IRON WORKS.

Novelty Iron Works,

NOS. 77 AND 83 LIBERTY-ST., CORNER BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

Plain and Ornamental Iron Work of all kinds for Buildings.

PROPOSALS.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.—Sealed proposals, indorsed with the title of the work, the name of the bidder, and the date of the offering, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of SATURDAY, Jan. 8, 1870, for the construction of a pavement known as the Stafford Pavement, in Seventh-avenue, from Fourteenth-street to Fifty-ninth-street.

No bids will be received except from parties legally authorized to lay this form of pavement.

For further information apply to the Contract Clerk at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS, ROBERT L. DARRAGH, GEORGE S. GREENE, } Croton Aqueduct Board.

OFFICE OF CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, Dec. 28, 1869.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—ANNA A. MORSE, plaintiff, against ANTOINETTE V. WOOD, Charles Wood and Harriet his wife, Ira F. Wood and Elizabeth his wife, Henry G. Wood and Julia Wood his wife, (the plaintiff being ignorant of the first name of the wife of the said Henry G. Wood designates her by the name of Julia Wood,) George Wood, Benjamin F. Wood, Abel Davis and Caroline his wife, Theodore De Camp and Harriette W. his wife, Louisa S. Madden, Isaac Hall, The Manufacturers' and Merchants' Bank of the City of New-York, Louis McLain as assignee in bankruptcy of James H. Wood, Mary L. Eccleston as administratrix de bonis non of William H. Ansbie, deceased, Thompson Smith, James E. Craig, Nathan Seeley, George J. Stevens, Jacques E. Alger, Seman Klein and T. Bascom McConnell, defendants.—Suit No. 1.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendants above named and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 26th day of November, 1869, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 33 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Nov. 24, 1869.

MERRIHEW & ARNOUX, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 33 Wall-st., New-York.

d4-law6wTh*

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—COLEMAN BENEDICT against WILLIAM E. GRAY and THOMAS H. PRATT, doing business under the firm name of Wm. E. Gray & Co.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 128 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of thirty-five thousand dollars, with interest from the 8th day of December, 1869, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated Dec. 11, 1869.

BENEDICT & BOARDMAN, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 15th day of December, 1869.

BENEDICT & BOARDMAN, Plaintiff's Attorneys, d16-law6wTh* No. 128 Broadway, New-York.

SUPREME COURT.—WALTER L. CUTTING, committee of the estate of Elijah Whiting, lunatic, against PATTY LINCOLN, Edward Bullard, Jonathan Bullard, Julia Westervelt and Everett Westervelt, her husband, Harriet Newton and Orson Newton, her husband, Mary A. Loomis and Stephen F. Loomis, her husband, Henry Bullard, John A. Bullard, Rebecca Whiting and Nathaniel Whiting, her husband, Horatio Whiting, Joanna Hastings, Carrie (or Caroline) Bullard, Hattie (or Harriet) N. Bullard, and William S. Batchelder, Administrator, &c., (in Massachusetts,) of the said Elijah Whiting, deceased.—Summons—City and County of New-York, ss.—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 51 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Dec. 16, 1869.

C. A. HAND, Attorney for Plaintiff.

d23-law6wTh*

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF KINGS.—FARNHAM Z. TUCKER, plaintiff, against THOMAS F. RAY, defendant.—Summons for relief.—To Thomas F. Ray, defendant above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 76 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Aug. 9, 1869.

BENEDICT & BENEDICT, Plff's Att'ys.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the Court-House, in the City of Brooklyn, on the 31st day of December, 1869. BENEDICT & BENEDICT, Plff's Att'ys.

d23-law6wTh

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC notice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

First—For laying Nicolson pavement in Fiftieth-street, from First-avenue to the East River.

Second—For laying Nicolson pavement in Fifty-first-street, from Fifth to Sixth-avenue.

Third—For laying Nicolson pavement in Fourteenth-street, from Eighth to Ninth-avenue.

Fourth—For laying Belgian pavement in Forty-first-street, from Sixth to Eighth-avenue.

Fifth—For laying Belgian pavement in West Washington-place, from Fourth-street to Sixth-avenue.

Sixth—For building sewer in One Hundred and Thirty-first-street, from Fifth to Sixth-avenue.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land situated on—

First—Both sides of Fiftieth-street, from First-avenue to the East River, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.

Second—Both sides of Fifty-first-street, from Fifth to Sixth-avenue, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.

Third—Both sides of Fourteenth-street, from Eighth to Ninth-avenue, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.

Fourth—Both sides of Forty-first-street, from Sixth to Eighth-avenue, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.

Fifth—Both sides of West Washington-place, from Fourth-street to Sixth-avenue, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets; the southerly side of Fourth-street, between Grove and Barrow streets, and the northerly side of Fourth-street, between Barrow-street and Sixth-avenue.

Sixth—Both sides of One Hundred and Thirty-first-street, from Fifth to Sixth-avenue; the westerly side of Fifth-avenue, and the easterly side of Sixth-avenue, between One Hundred and Thirtieth and One Hundred and Thirty-first streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to Emanuel B. Hart, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 19 Chatham-street, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

EMANUEL B. HART, RICHARD TWEED, THOMAS B. ASTEN, RICHARD M. HENRY, Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1870.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SARAH DIXON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 62 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 24th day of June, 1870.—Dated New-York, the 15th day of December, 1869. AVERY T. BROWN, Executor.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LIST OF SEAMEN WHO HAVE DIED in the New-York Hospital from July 1 to Dec. 31, 1869:

Stephen Maney, Ireland, aged 27, died July 22.
Jacob Burket, Pennsylvania, aged 22, died Aug. 7.
John Kervick, Maine, aged 23, died Aug. 9.
William Huyler, Germany, aged 24, died Aug. 28.
James Murphy, Ireland, aged 38, died Sept. 23.
Thomas McDonald, Ireland, aged 26, died Oct. 1.
George White, Scotland, aged 32, died Oct. 1.
Patrick Mitchell, Ireland, aged 36, died Oct. 17.
Richard Williams, New-York, aged 32, died Nov. 7.
Stewart Patterson, Ireland, aged 23, died Dec. 22.
Benjamin Springer, New-York, aged 45, died Dec. 28.
Nelson Peters, New-York, aged 45, died Dec. 29.
James Clark, Pennsylvania, aged 45, died Dec. 29.

D. GOLDEN MURRAY, Secretary.

KRYOLITE—For sale in lots to suit purchasers. PENN. SALT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 121 Walnut-st., Philadelphia; or, CLIFFORD PEMBERTON, AGENT, Pittsburg, Penn.

DR. F. J. RANDALL.—THE FINAL ceremonies over the remains of the late Inspector Randall will be held on FRIDAY, Jan. 7, at 1 o'clock, at the Stanton-st. Baptist Church. The friends of the family, the officers and inspectors of the Board of Health, the physicians of the Eastern Dispensary, and the Masonic fraternity are respectfully invited to attend. Interment at Green-Wood Cemetery.

MEDICAL.

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The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JAN. 6, 1870.

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Notice.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 9½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the Times will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

A Madrid dispatch contains a rumor that Serrano will be invested with sovereign power, but the Cortes hesitates to take the step. The London Times deplores the downfall of Prim, and attributes it to the prolonged duration of the Provisional Government....The Portuguese Cortes met yesterday and the King in his speech congratulated the body on the peace which reigns at home and abroad, and promised reforms....An expedition to recover 50,000,000 francs in treasure, lost on the coast of Spain, is in preparation in Paris....The French Emperor was desirous of retaining Baron Haussmann as Prefect of the Seine, but it was opposed in the Council.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

The Senate, on the reading of the Journal, took up the resolution relating to the adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and after debate passed it by a vote of yeas 15, nays 12. Notice was given of a bill to amend the New-York and Long Island Bridge act, and one to amend the "Conspiracy act." The Senate agreed to adjourn to-day to Tuesday next, and then adjourned.

In the Assembly Mr. Jacobs, from the Committee on Rules, reported rules increasing standing committees from seven to nine members each, and others from five to seven, and the Sub-Committee of the Whole to sixteen; also, restricting the clerical force of leading committees to one clerk, which would reduce the number hitherto employed from thirty-four to twelve; also, restricting the pages employed to twenty, all of which were agreed to. Among the measures introduced were bills to repeal the "Conspiracy act," the Excise law, to amend the Metropolitan Police law, and compel gas companies to report annually to the Comptroller. In the afternoon the concurrent resolution of the Senate to repeal the resolution of last season, by which the Fifteenth Amendment was adopted, was received. After debate the resolution was adopted by a vote of 69 to 56. The House concurred in the Senate resolution to adjourn from to-day to next Tuesday, and then adjourned.

GENERAL.

Hon. William L. Goggin, an ex-Member of Congress from Virginia, and Whig candidate for Governor of Virginia in 1859, died on Tuesday at Richmond.

Lieutenant E. P. Colby, of the army, committed suicide on the 31st ult., by shooting himself through the head at Jefferson, Texas.

Commodore John H. Green has been ordered to be ready to command the Eastern Squadron of the North Atlantic Fleet, now under Admiral Poor.

The General Court of Massachusetts convened yesterday. Horace H. Coolidge, of Suffolk, was chosen President of the Senate, and Harvey Jewell was reëlected Speaker of the House.

The organization of the Pennsylvania Senate was completed on Tuesday afternoon by the election of Charles H. Stinson, Speaker, and George Hammersly, Chief Clerk. The Governor's Message was sent in yesterday. The Avondale calamity is referred to, and a law is recommended to enforce stringent regulations to prevent the recurrence of the terrible disaster. The movement for free steel and iron is deprecated and recognition of Cuba advocated.

The Legislature of Maryland met at Annapolis yesterday morning. The Senate adjourned without organizing. F. C. Latrobe, of Baltimore, was chosen Speaker of the House.

The argument before Judges Badgley and Monck, of the Superior Court at Montreal, in the Caldwell extradition case, was concluded yesterday, and decision will be given on Friday.

The Maine Legislature organized yesterday at Augusta, by the election of Hon. William W. Bolster (Republican) President of the Senate, and Hon. Reuben Foster (Republican) Speaker of the House.

A son of President Lopez, of Paraguay, it is said, has arrived in Washington.

The New-Hampshire Democratic State Convention met yesterday at Concord and nominated General John Bedel, of Bath, for Governor, and General M. T. Donahoe for Railroad Commissioner. The resolutions, among other things, declare that all bonds and securities should be taxed, and that all debts, not otherwise specified, should be paid in currency. A eulogist of the late President Pierce was silenced by stamping and other noises.

The Colorado Legislature met on Monday at Denver, and organized by electing George A. Hillerdale President of the Senate and Geo. W. Miller Speaker of the House. The Governor in his Message recommends female suffrage and the election of the Governor and other Territorial officers by the people.

Mr. Jefferson has filed a bill in the United States Court, in Chicago, against C. D. Hess and U. H. Crosby, of the Opera House in that city, alleging the unauthorized production by them of Mr. Jefferson's play of "Rip Van Winkle."

The Boston ship *Robin Hood*, Captain Taylor, was burned and sunk, Sept. 4, at Baker's Island, one of the guano islands of the Pacific. The *Robin Hood* was 990 tons register, built at Medford, Mass., in 1854, and was owned by Howes & Crowell, of Boston.

The proprietors of a large distillery in Huron County, Ohio, and the Government storekeeper on duty there, have been arrested on accusations of numerous frauds upon the revenue.

The State Agricultural Convention, of Ohio, is in session at Columbus, Ohio.

In the case against the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, in Washington, for maintaining a low level at a street crossing the jury returned a verdict of guilty on all the counts except that as to obstruction of travel.

Mail coach robberies in Colorado are becoming alarmingly frequent. A mail coach was stopped on Tuesday last between Denver and Cheyenne City by a party of armed men who rifled the mail bags. This is the second successful raid by the robbers since Christmas, and it is supposed that there exists an organized band of thieves on this route.

LOCAL.

Yesterday a voluminous report on street cleaning was handed in to the Commissioners by Contractor Brown. He claimed that he has faithfully performed his contract, but that in order to keep the City perfectly clean more work must be done and more money paid for it. The total expense, he thinks, would be about $1,000,000.

A man named David H. Smyth was sentenced to five years' imprisonment in State Prison by Judge Bedford, in the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, for fleecing a French Canadian out of $90.

The First Vespers of the Epiphany were sung at St. Alban's Church, Forty-seventh-street, near Lexington-avenue, last evening. This morning, for "The Feast of the Epiphany," there will be a solemn celebration of the Holy Eucharist at 8 o'clock.

Rev. J. Hyatt Smith delivered a temperance lecture last evening to a numerous audience at the Howard Mission House, in New Bowery.

The Working of the Ballot—An Inquiry Answered.

Mr. David Watson, a Scotch gentleman, has sent out a circular to this country, accompanied by a commendatory letter from Mr. John Stuart Mill, making a number of inquiries about the working of the ballot in the United States. Mr. Watson and his friends, including Mr. Mill, are opposed to its introduction into England, but are nevertheless desirous of more light on the subject, and desire to derive a part of it at least from our experience. They are apparently under the impression that there is a difference of opinion on the subject among us, and that there are persons here who think something would be gained by open voting. If so, they may rest satisfied they are mistaken. There is nobody here who thinks of any other mode than the ballot of taking the popular verdict about men or measures any more than English clubs think of open voting on the application of candidates for admission. The ballot is accepted by all parties and sects, "advanced" or retrograde, wise or foolish, as one of the ultimate facts of our system, and this for various reasons, the principal of which are, that it is the quickest and most convenient mode of collecting the suffrages of large constituencies; that it is certainly the system under which voters are most effectually protected against intimidation, and bribers rendered least certain of getting the value of their money. Moreover, it is a well-settled principle in American politics—whether a wise one or not, is another question—that the way a man votes is nobody's business but his own; that the community has a right to satisfy itself as to the validity of his claim to the franchise, but that here its jurisdiction ends. It has no right to institute any inquiry into his motives, or exercise any surveillance over him by way of strengthening his moral feeling.

At the same time it would give a very false impression of the state of things among us, to say that the ballot is a perfect means of securing secrecy. We doubt if one person in a thousand values it mainly as a means of concealing the way he votes. The political opinions of nearly everybody who has any, are well known to all his neighbors. Indeed, it would take an entire change in American life and manners for a man who voted to keep so close about his political leanings as to leave his friends in ignorance which side he stood by on election day. What, with talking politics at home, at the post office and grocery, or the workshop, and attending political meetings and debates, there are few men in America whose political opinions are not as familiar to those who care anything about them, as the color of their hair or beard. No official has any right to inspect his vote, but then there is nothing to prevent the voter from proclaiming it as he goes to the polls.

But then there is one thing of which we would warn our English friends, and that is that what keeps up party discipline here is not intimidation, but the hopelessness which nearly every person feels about being able to do anything outside the great party lines. Nobody who votes likes to feel that he is throwing his vote away. There are few or no "irreconcilables" in American politics—few men who use their vote simply as a means of "testifying" against some enormity. The temperance movement supplies a small body of them in one State or other every year; but then they are hardly worth mention as a sect. The practical view of political, as of most other things, is so powerful that nearly everybody who votes wants to make his vote tell, and this he knows he cannot do outside the two great parties of the day. The power of the party organization, too, is increased by the multiplicity of elections. Multiplicity of candidates, representing various shades of opinion, and offering themselves to the electors on their own motion, as in France and England, are possible where elections occur every six or seven years only, and where there is nobody to elect but members of the Legislature. Electioneering there is a comparatively simple matter, which everybody can understand. The voter can examine the candidates' claims and professions for himself, and decide for himself how he will vote without stopping to consult a party agent at the polls. But as soon as all offices, or even a great number of offices are made elective as with us; and terms of office are so short that elections recur very frequently, and with a large number of candidates of whom he knows nothing, and with the best wish in the world can learn very little, the caucus and the "managers" have to be introduced into the elective machinery, and the voter has to fall into the ranks, keep step and obey orders. The ticket contains a great many names, which have to be written with perfect accuracy, and various offices have to be filled, which must be correctly described on the ticket, in order to enable it to be counted, and this, of course, makes the voter very dependent on the party managers, and, in so far as he is dependent on them, secrecy becomes difficult.

However, we think that whatever the merits or demerits of the ballot may be, the English reformers may rely on it that great popular constituencies as those of England now are, will not submit very long to the present mode of *viva voce* voting. The ballot is an essential feature of democratic government; open voting is the system of freeholders. They are far less likely to submit to it in a country where class divisions are still so deep, and the influence of landlords or employers still so great. All attempts to persuade them into doing so on the ground of its affording a guarantee of purity and public spirit, are, as it seems to us, likely to prove futile, in the presence of the exposures now every day made of the shocking corruption of English constituencies. Nothing like it is known here. We have our corruption, too, but it is amongst legislators who vote openly, and not amongst the masses who vote in secret.

Speaker Hitchman's "War"—The Programme of the Tammany Ring.

Regarded simply in itself, the late belligerent demonstration of the Hon. Wm. Hitchman of New-York, Speaker of the Assembly, is not, perhaps, entitled to grave consideration. That sublimely spotless body, the Tammany Ring, gave utterance to its pure and patriotic indignation against "Congress," much to the same effect already two months ago. Mr. Peter B. Sweeny was the mouthpiece of this saintly Augur on that occasion; Mr. Hitchman, the Tammany Speaker, is its chosen vehicle now. We regret that, as our Albany correspondent has said—

> "The idea of the Clerk of the Board of Education of the City of New-York, arraigning Congress in a half-column speech, and winding up by a challenge to the United States Government to execute the laws in the State of New-York 'if it dare,' was regarded by most of those who heard it as the very highest achievement in the line of the ridiculous."

But, on the other hand, the simultaneous utterance of the same cry from three sources, on the same day, forbids us to pass it over as an ordinary effusion of rhetoric.

While the newly-elected Speaker of the Assembly charges that "Congress has become omnipotent," and that "a war by the Government against all the States has been inaugurated," the leader of the Senate, Mr. Tweed, brings in a bill to rescind and annul the last Legislature's ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment. And, simultaneously, Governor Hoffman, in his Message, "protests against the revolutionary course of Congress" in divers and sundry particulars which are set forth with abundant vehemence. Thus, from three sources, its Governor, its Senate and its Assembly, our State is apparently made to assume a hostile attitude to the Government, precisely as, through the same agency, she was apparently made to assume that position at one time during the war. Speaker Hitchman caps the climax of absurdity by closing his address with the terrible menace, "Let New-York, when the roll of States is called, announce that she does not consent to the amendment, and let Congress count her as consenting *if it dare*."

In this terrible emergency it is some consolation to know that these triple menaces, though diverse in expression, are one in origin. As "Orator Puff" had three tones to his voice, so Tammany has, in this matter, three pipes to its organ, which last is nevertheless supplied by one bellows, and plays the same tune. Mr. Hitchman is charged with executing the spirited trumpet-tone of "war;" Mr. Tweed is instructed with the practical stop of the annulling resolution; Governor Hoffman sounds the deep note of dignified and solemn remonstrance. But it is all one tune, namely, Tammany, and the curious question comes up, why that immaculate body thus opens the legislative ball by a movement against Congress, and what it expects to make thereby.

Now, regarded as a political amusement, this anti-Congressional crusade is not harmful, except in a very general way. Mr. Hitchman's tirade against Congress for "devoting itself to systematic usurpation, by which the constitutional character of our Government is to be utterly subverted," has not even the merit of novelty, as there was plenty of the same talk down South some years ago. His fear of "the same tyranny as that threatened from the usurpation of a monarchy" is mere clap-trap. And as to the talk of "Congress conspiring to grasp and control" power, so as to "perpetuate themselves in authority and set the people at defiance,"—this is but the distempered fancy of one familiar with Tammany proceedings. Though what should virtuous Tammany know about "grasping authority" and "regulating elections," or "setting the people at defiance?" As to the words of Governor Hoffman and the actions of Mr. Tweed, they are really quite as harmless as those of the more fervid Hitchman. If Tammany desires that New-York should put herself in the position of trying to stultify herself by passing Mr. Tweed's resolution, very likely this can be accomplished—and there the matter will end.

But the question reverts, At what specially is the Ring aiming? It is quite possible that it is aiming not only at amusement but at diversion—at a diversion of public attention from the more practical matters it has in hand. Under the great hue-and-cry of "opposition to the usurpations of Congress," it can go quietly at work at its own schemes for taking care of the "dear people." The desire is a familiar one, and there is never so much danger to people's pockets as when a great noise is made regarding objects at a distance, and to which the unsuspicious citizen's attention is adroitly directed. We confess that it is with much misgiving that we have seen this great outcry—not misgiving as to Congress, or as to the country, nor as to the serenity of Tammany, but as to the pockets of our own taxpayers. And we shall be only too well pleased if this opening rhetorical blast shall blow over and do as little harm to the State as it will obviously do to Congress.

What Constitutional Government Has Done for Austria.

The Emperor Francis Joseph was quite justified in boasting in his speech to the Reichsrath of the "progressive development" which has been the great characteristic of recent Austrian history. Under the influence of enlightened statesmanship, the troubles which prevented the growth and expansion of the best interests of the country, are fast disappearing. The nearer Austria brings herself to freedom the more prosperous she becomes. The lesson of the war with Prussia proved to be the last that was needed to bring Austria to a true appreciation of her weakness and her strength. Prostrated to the dust by that contest, she rose to profit by her calamities. She resolved to recruit her strength by bringing into harmony the various peoples who are brought together under her rule. From being the model despotism of the world, she is passing to the front rank of constitutional nations. No doubt much remains to be accomplished; but it is wonderful how far she has already traveled on the road, considering the accumulated prejudices against which she had to make her way.

The Emperor reminded the Reichsrath that in the constitutional reforms which are now in contemplation, and to which he is not opposed, it is necessary to remember that the welfare of the whole Empire must be studied before the conflicting interests of different localities—or rather, that the latter could not flourish unless the Empire generally was in a healthy condition. In this view all impartial outside observers coincide with the Emperor. A strong Austria, as one of those observers has remarked, is the best guarantee now for the good government of the various countries embraced within it. The Government has undoubtedly evinced a strong disposition to adopt a liberal policy in reference to each nationality, and although the fires of discontent still smoulder here and there, it is quite clear that the people as a whole are far better off than they have been for many years past. The Slavonic element in Dalmatia is, for instance, one of the most stubborn with which the Government has to deal, but recent letters inform us that even this is gradually yielding to gentle influences.

The Emperor made no allusion to the subject of finance in his address, but it may fairly be said that the country is much further removed from that oft-predicted "bankruptcy" than it was a year ago. Whatever difficulties may be before it now, they are unimportant in comparison with those which Baron Beust first encountered. The spectacle of Austria emerging from the gloom and poverty which so long marked her history, even before she has espoused the advanced principles of freedom found in strictly constitutional countries, is no slight example of the blessings which liberty carries with it.

The Strike of the Telegraphers.

When the Western Union Telegraph operators attempt by a strike to obstruct even temporarily the business of the whole country, they should, at least, take care to be provided with a real grievance. Otherwise the public, which generally forms a pretty accurate judgment upon such matters, will not extend to them its sympathy, nor deem their action justified. The case as between the telegraphers and the Company stands at present thus: The Protective League of the former say that the Company reduced the salaries of certain operators at San Francisco, and that those who refused to submit to the reduction were discharged. And they require that the discharged men be reinstated at their old salaries, and that no reduction take place in any cases. This statement is clear and simple enough, but unfortunately, for the credit of the strikers, it rests on no basis of truth. General Palmer, the Secretary of the Company, distinctly disavows any knowledge of an intention to lower salaries, on his own part or that of Mr. Mumford, the Agent at San Francisco. This latter gentleman, on being questioned by General Palmer, is as explicit. He says, in words susceptible of no misinterpretation, "I have reduced no salaries," and he adds that he has had "no intention of doing so." Two men were discharged for two reasons—they "were trying to make disturbance," and the force was unnecessarily large. And "the plea of a general reduction is without the slightest foundation as a matter of fact."

The League, in reply to these denials, simply express their disbelief of them, and reiterate the demand for restoration of the San Francisco discharged operators. But, in addition to this, they announce that various of their members at different points "have already suspended work," and it is demanded that these latter be reinstated in their former positions, the time lost by the strike being deducted from their month's pay. And on being refused these conditions, and assured that they had been imposed upon by some of the brethren in San Francisco, they declare the strike general.

This, without a word of exaggeration, is the whole story. There is but one inference possible to be drawn from it. The strike was evidently resolved upon by a few leaders, pretext or no pretext. A complaint that two men, who are not named, but who, we presume, will be, were dispensed with for what, as any person in his senses will agree, their employer had a right to consider good cause, is all the capital of fact the leaders had to work upon. It sufficed for their purpose. But are not the great body of the telegraphers thereby placed in a false position? They are lending themselves to a transaction which their better judgment can never approve. The only result must inevitably be injury to themselves, if they persist in a course which is no less than folly. Had the cause for a strike really existed, they might have claimed the public sympathy; no cause exists, however, and they simply are made to appear as a body of intelligent and respectable persons who are hoodwinked by false friends working in secret for their own private aims.

Shall the Authors of the Brooklyn Election Frauds be Punished?

In the effort which District-Attorney Morris is now making to preserve the purity of elections and to bring the conspirators against the ballot box to trial and conviction, he should receive the earnest and cordial support of all good citizens. Few public officials of the present day have the courage to attack so powerful a combination as the Democratic Ring of Kings County. This Ring has had for years the absolute control of the political machinery which governs Brooklyn. Its patronage is immense, and the number of men who are dependent on its favor for a living and for the opportunity to make fortunes, may be counted by thousands. When we consider that in population Brooklyn is the third city in the Union, that the Ring has complete control over every one of its numberless jobs; that it levies, collects and expends its millions of taxes; that it opens, paves, repairs and cleans its hundreds of miles of streets, and disburses, or pretends to disburse, $550,000 annually among the poor of the city, a considerable proportion of which, however, is believed to be distributed among Democratic voters and politicians who would feel insulted if called paupers;—it is easily understood how it is that the shrewd men who constitute the leaders of this Ring are able to command so numerous a following, largely composed of the very worst elements to be found in a great city. The City Government of Brooklyn, like that of New-York, is conducted strictly on a financial basis. The different Rings which seek to control it are simply commercial adventures. And the only question of local government is which Ring shall have the different jobs, and how much money over and above the actual cost of the work shall be extorted from the people.

The real governors of Brooklyn are its contractors. For years a majority of the delegations in the Assembly have been owned by them, and the Senators have found it always difficult, and frequently impossible, to resist their influence. Whatever job needed legislative sanction or authority received it. Any bill in the contractors' interest was put through, regardless of expense. Rumor fixes the amount paid by them for a single bill last Winter at $80,000.

Of course one result of the contractors' government has been an increase of taxation. Year by year the people of Brooklyn have seen their taxes increase at a rate which has few parallels. The discussion which resulted from the act of the Assessors increasing the assessed valuation of the real estate of Kings County twenty-five per cent. produced a profound sensation on the public mind of Brooklyn. Taxpayers were everywhere alarmed at the frightful proportions which taxation had assumed, and the conviction became general that the only remedy was to expel the Ring from power. The members of the Ring saw the danger and determined to avert it. They resolved to take absolute control of the ballot boxes, and to exclude their opponents from all participation in the reception and counting of the votes. None but their trusted tools were appointed inspectors or canvassers of election. But the scheme was not well organized, and some one blundered. They counted in most of the candidates; but, through a miscalculation, failed to count in Cunningham. This oversight they attempted to supply by forgery. Various returns were taken and altered. The forgery was detected, and, through the energy and boldness of District-Attorney Morris, the whole scheme is likely to be exposed and its authors, as well as its tools, brought to justice. In this effort he stands alone, fighting single-handed the entire Democratic Ring. The leaders understand the desperate character of the struggle and act accordingly. At one time it seemed that the party would divide on this question, the better, if not the larger portion, under the lead of the Democratic organ—the Brooklyn *Eagle* supporting Morris. But as soon as the *Eagle* pronounced against the Ring the latter purchased the Brooklyn *Union* and threatened Mr. Van Anden, the proprietor of the *Eagle*, with an opposition Democratic paper. Mr. Van Anden did not feel called upon to risk so great a property in such a contest, and offered to sell the *Eagle*, also, to the Ring for the sum of $300,000. The offer was promptly accepted, and thus the Ring captured and silenced the Democratic organ.

Some Democrats who have heretofore supported Morris now waver, but, nothing daunted, he fights on. He knows the power of a judicial exposure of crime, and of convictions and sentences in criminal Courts. The friends of good government in Brooklyn know that their District-Attorney is engaged in a great contest for the purity of the ballot box and for honest and economical government. He is struggling against those who would silence the voice of the people, that they may continue to increase taxation. Over and above the many millions of taxes which have been paid them during the past year, they have increased the public debt of the City upwards of six millions of dollars, and they are likely to increase it an equal amount during the year to come. The Brooklyn people owe it to Mr. Morris, and to the friends of honest elections everywhere, to support him in his efforts to break the power of this Ring, and to give back the government of the City into the hands of the people.

It is really too soon to cry out against the pneumatic people who have undertaken to make a tunnel under Broadway, if they have only got so far as the middle of the street already. It is a remarkably slow rate of speed, seeing that they began work so many months ago at the sidewalk or under it. If matters proceed at this deliberate pace, we shall probably have our great Brooklyn bridge, our new Post Office, and our elevated railway in good working order long before the tunnel shall have come within its two hundred feet of Cedar-street. For the rest, we think the promoters of it should have taken the public a little more into their confidence and given them some cheerful, occasional glimpses of the work. People now think there must be some mischief in all the mystery, and are half afraid to walk Broadway lest they should meet the fate of Corah, Dathan and Abiram without warning.

The decline of trade at the Port of Buffalo attracts attention from time to time, and has lately given rise to the publication of some statistics on the subject. Between 1850 and 1862 the trade constantly increased, but in 1863 a turn of fortune was experienced, and the decline has been steady ever since. A contemporary is disposed to attribute this falling off by the partial diversion of the lake trade to Cleveland and Erie. The competition of the great railway lines is another manifest cause of the decay in the lake trade. Under these circumstances, the projected efforts to build up once more the prosperity of the canal traffic are invested with an unusual degree of importance. There is great necessity for immediate action on the part of the people of Buffalo, or they may find that it is too late to recover their old position in the State.

A warning against amateur theatrical speculations is contained in an account of a melancholy death given in a Louisville contemporary. A young man named J. S. Fleming, a resident of Louisville, took it into his head that if he could organize a dramatic company it would prove a short cut to fortune. He soon gathered the company together—but the fortune was not so easily secured. He started on a tour through Indiana, and everywhere failure stared him in the face. At last the troupe deserted him, and small blame to them considering that they had never been paid. Thus ruined and disappointed, Mr. J. S. Fleming went on a ferry-boat, wrote a note explaining his circumstances and jumped into the Ohio River—another victim to the old delusion that steady, hard work, does not pay, and that rushing into hair-brained speculations *does*.

The Superintendent of Street Cleaning naively informs Mr. John L. Brown, the contractor, that "in consequence of misunderstanding, the great mass of the people are impressed with the belief that the contractor is little better than a swindler." May be so. What the people do *not* understand is this—that the present contractor, who is experienced in the business of street cleaning, bought Judge Whiting's contract in May last, and did not make the purchase with his eyes shut. He was stated to have given $300,000 for the transfer. At all events, then, there was, in the opinion of Mr. Whiting, and, of course, Mr. Brown also, at least *that* amount of profit attached to the work. The contract specified certain work to be done and the price to be paid for it. The new contractor accepted the price and undertook to fulfill the conditions imposed. The impression, or, as the Superintendent puts it, the "belief," is that the conditions have not been fulfilled. Now the City is asked to give double the money—a million instead of half that sum, and then it shall be kept clean. Probably the money will be given, and probably it will be used as before, and in no other way.

At a recent trial in England before Justice Willes, in which a policeman was spoken of by one of the witnesses as a "copper," a discussion arose as to the meaning and derivation of the term. The Judge closed the discussion by saying that "it was undoubtedly derived from the word *capio*, I take." If the Judge had known of the case of the two policemen who were sent to State Prison the other day, by our Court of Sessions, for "taking purses," he would doubtless have cited it as a strong confirmation of his etymology. It would have found still stronger confirmation in Judge Dowling's remark, a day or two since, on sending a female pickpocket for trial. He is reported to have said: "I am certain that the Police of the Fifteenth Precinct cover these women in their pocket-picking, and I also know that they receive a commission on every trick they get through. This accounts for the audacity of the thieves and the increasing number of the victims. The Police are leagued with the thieves." The charge is too sweeping to be exactly just. But it is too specific and too startling to be passed unnoticed by the proper authorities.

We have often advised people to keep fast hold of their presence of mind when a panic occurs in a crowded building. A preacher in the "First Church," Springfield, Mass., gave a good illustration of what we mean last Sunday night. The congregation had assembled for a missionary meeting, in the midst of a violent storm. The wind increased every moment, and at last a tremendous crash was heard. Some thought that the roof was falling, others that the floor was giving way. In the midst of all this a reverend brother was offering prayer. When the alarm took place, he opened his eyes, looked quietly round, and then "resumed his former attitude, and went on with his praying precisely as though nothing had happened." In the presence of a man like that the most timid was ashamed to be seen running away. The coolness of one individual often suffices to check a "scare," even in the largest audience.

It is to be hoped that the resolution of Dec. 7, directing the Postmaster-General to inquire whether the money-order system may not be made available for the payment of army pensions, will not lie in abeyance longer than necessary. The present system involves great hardships, and should be abandoned. The continuation of pension agencies is now unjust to a very high degree. These agencies were perhaps well enough for the purpose of proving the validity of claims, and otherwise helping our disabled soldiers, though even they have been made the occasion of numberless abuses. For the Government to allow them to continue as disbursers of the half-yearly payments, charging a heavy commission for their services, is decidedly superfluous, and in fact cruel. Another reform is loudly called for by the poorer class of pensioners. They desire that the payments be made once a month instead of once every six. Correspondents tell us of cases in which families are, from unavoidable causes, reduced to great misery, while at the same time money is due them from the Government. The humanitarian [illegible] of this fact—the Ladies' Union Relief Association of this City can give ample testimony on the subject also—should be quite sufficient to induce a change. Formerly poor people used, in their sore need, to borrow money on their claim papers, which the claim agents retain to a very great extent. And the loans were made at as high as forty per cent. interest. The sharks who were guilty of this atrocious fraud enjoyed perfect impunity, for a complaint to Washington would insure, through their means, a stoppage of the pension altogether. The new Commissioner, Mr. Van Aernam, has put an end to this, however. But still more relief is needed. The soldier, or his widow and orphans, ought to be paid his money something like as often as other people, to whom the nation owes no gratitude, and to get, moreover, the full amount granted him, without any deduction or shave whatever.

The correspondent of a Chicago paper gives an account of various swindling schemes which are concocted in Colorado, from which we should judge that the Territory in question is almost as well supplied with rogues as New-York. To begin with, there are about half a dozen schemes for inducing people to become shareholders in mines, and afterwards plundering them. The "Ring" which gets up the speculation manages to defraud the shareholders whether the mine proves a success or a failure. If ore is found, frequent assessments are made until the innocent shareholder becomes disgusted, and sells out at any price. If the vein is barren, the original promoters sell out before the truth is discovered. Here is another neat little operation: a few individuals managed to secure a charter for the formation of a gas company in Denver. Among other clauses there is one which gives the said company the exclusive privilege of supplying gas to the town for fifty years to come, at a rate not to exceed five dollars per thousand feet. Various other inventions for victimizing the public are being tried. Who shall say that Colorado is not making progress?

Our readers will remember the reference we recently made to the proposition of a correspondent of the Chicago *Bureau*, to establish a system of meteorological observatories, with a view to the notification of the approach and force of storms. The same correspondent (Professor Lapham) now urges the importance of this project in a convincing communication. In connection with his letter is published a map which shows clearly the origin and progress of the great storm of March 14-17, 1859, and demonstrates to any observer that it might have been known on the lakes a whole day before it reached them. The question is, whether as a matter of commercial economy and security,—to say nothing of scientific inquiry on the one hand, and humanity in the saving of life on the other—we ought not to establish the kind of observatories called for by the *Bureau*. During the single storm of the 16th and 19th November seventy lives were lost on the lakes, besides thirty-seven vessels of various tonnage, making a total of 10,942 tons of shipping, valued at nearly half a million dollars. Sixty-two other vessels of various classes were lost in the same storm. Adding the value of cargoes lost or damaged, we have a total loss of at least two millions of dollars. It is at least clear, as the *Bureau* says, that five per cent. of this might have been saved by timely notice. And what is true of this single storm must be multiplied by all the storms of a year.

It will be too bad if we should have to fight for our holding in Samana, after having paid for it. Yet we are threatened with something of this nature by the "Appeal," which we printed yesterday. The writer of it affects to think our people will supplant and exterminate the San Domingo laborers; whereas they will only increase the area and resources of labor on the island ten fold, greatly to the benefit of the Spanish population, as well as all others concerned. Instead of being thrust aside and walked over, the islanders will have more opportunities of profitable work than they ever had in their lives before. It is not such a terrible prospect for them after all, and Uncle Sam is neither a Genghis Khan or a Tamerlane.

We believe there is a certain optical rule, whereby, under given conditions, objects can be best viewed by directing the instrument not point-blank upon the centre but a little to one side. Some such view as this appears to be the one suggested by the Detroit *Post* to members of Congress regarding their action on the franking privilege. That paper, like most of us, is anxious that Congressmen should see themselves as others see them, in this franking business. But, after holding up the mirror, the *Post* rather bluntly asks Congress not to look at itself, but at another body close by, the New-York Common Council! It coolly says:

> "They read of the members of the New-York Common Council voting themselves thousands and tens of thousands of dollars, and wonder how long the people of that City will endure the scandal and the theft. Yet in kind, and in reference to the degree of superiority of character which our Congressmen claim over that of the New-York Aldermen, is the retention of the franking privilege by those who insist upon its privileges, equally scandalous and equally shameful."

This is an unkind cut at somebody—in fact, at everybody. We feel sure that the comparison will enrage the Congressmen, and still more enrage the Councilmen—and with great reason in both cases. However, we will, with the *Post* commend this phase of the subject to all high-minded and honest Senators and Representatives.

AMUSEMENTS.

Theatrical.

"HAMLET" AT BOOTH'S THEATRE.

"Hamlet" was acted last night at Booth's Theatre to an audience uncomfortably crowded as regards numbers, and probably as excellent as New-York can exhibit in point of intelligence. The play was elaborately and sumptuously placed upon the stage, and the costumes and decorations showed attempts at accuracy rarely seen in any theatre. Perhaps these details in some instances evinced more originality than demonstrable correctness; but in either case the labor and expense bestowed deserve ample acknowledgment. The scenery was admirable and uncommonly realistic. We scarcely remember a "set" in any theatre in either the Old World or the New surpassing that of the third act. The spectators were manifestly greatly pleased, although their satisfaction was rather indicated by fixed attention than by tumultuous applause. Exceptions to this must be noted at the end of each of the acts when Mr. Booth was summoned before the curtain. The performance in many substantial respects was highly successful, and this applies to some of its innovations as well as to its adherence to tradition. Our observations on the acting of the tragedy are reserved until to-morrow.

Correction.

We are requested by the relatives of Mr. James B. Pell to say that he committed suicide while in a fit of temporary aberration of mind, caused by grief for the loss of his only brother, who died some time since, and that he had not been dissipating. Coroner Rollins held an inquest in the case yesterday, and the verdict was in accordance with this statement. Mr. Pell had been in ill health for some time. He was beloved and respected for his genial and manly qualities by all who knew him well.

CUBA.

ARRIVAL OF THE HAVANA STEAMSHIP COLUMBIA.

The steamship *Columbia*, which left Havana on Jan. 1, reached this port yesterday. The purser is once more entitled to our thanks for the prompt delivery of our letters and papers.

Carlist Plans—The Military Situation—Island Parties—The Casino Espanol—Who Rules Cuba—Advice to Prim—War News and Miscellaneous Intelligence.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, Jan. 1, 1869.

There is every reason to believe that the climax of the revolution is fast approaching and that the fate of the island and its future destiny will not be solved by arms but by diplomacy. When some weeks ago I informed you that the Carlists were at work here and gaining proselytes in addition to the immense number they reckon already in their ranks, the generality of the people smiled at the assertion, simply because their information and the means of acquiring it did not extend beyond the confines of their home or the columns of the *Diario*. Perhaps they do not know that such influential Spaniards as DURANONA, ZULINTA, CARRERAS, PADRO, MOREY and many others have always been members of the Carlist party. The people in Europe are better informed, and the Bourbon party, or rather that of ex-Queen ISABELLA, has become alarmed, and, in order to increase their effectiveness, they have sent the ex-Governor of Havana, GUTIERREZ DE LA VEGA, as a Commissioner. This gentleman has already begun sounding and finds that he has to contend with the Casino Español, which will not listen to VEGA, whilst such men as the above mentioned control its acts, and may at any time pronounce in favor of DON CARLOS—that is, whenever a revolution breaks out in Spain. The Captain-General and nearly all the employes belong to the so-called *progressistas*, or Union Liberals, involved in the September revolution and acting in concert with SERRANO and PRIM. It is asserted that, within the next two months, RODAS will be elevated to a Dukedom and be hereditary Grandee of Spain of the first class. All the military leaders, who belong to this party and were sent from Spain to this island, whence all had to return in disgrace, have received favors and a higher rank in the service—such as BUCETA, PELAEZ, LESCA and others. VALMASEDA, who is a strong partisan of the ex-Queen, and who has done more work than the rest of the Generals, remains as he was, and, if his stubbornness had not compelled him to remain at Bayamo and defend himself at all hazards, there is very little doubt but what the actual Government would have been rather pleased to see him defeated than otherwise.

But there is still another and more important question to be discussed behind the scenes—the early cession of the island to the United States. There is hardly any doubt that the actual Government in Spain is in treaty with the insurgents and the American Government. To mention this fact openly would be the signal of their downfall, and the immediate entrance of Prince ALFONSO as future King of the Spaniards, with CHESURDI as Regent during his minority. There is only the diplomatic way to arrange and finish the Cuban question; mere feats of arms will not do it, and although the war bulletins give almost daily accounts of skirmishes and engagements, the end of the rebellion is as far removed as it was a year ago. Over 34,000 men have arrived from Spain since the beginning of the revolution. Many Spaniards and Cubans have died since then, but I cannot see any material change in the situation. Only three months are left the troops before the climate puts an end to military operations, and there is no evidence that the troops can master the revolution in that time. The soldiers are perhaps the best in the world, and their discipline and bravery cannot be surpassed; but they have to fight too many enemies, the most terrible of all being the Medical and Quartermaster's Departments and that inveterate pursuer of Europeans, Yellow Jack. Slight advantages have been gained lately, (given under the caption of war news,) but the seat of Government or rather the headquarters of the insurgents remains at Guaimaro, and the troops have not yet taken Cascoro, Sibanicu, Guamarillo or Palo Quemado, although all these places are within short distances of the Spanish strongholds, Puerto Principe, Ciego de Avila, Nuevitas and Las Tunas. Naturally, the Spaniards must have work enough within the immediate vicinity of their strongholds, without the necessary elements to extend their field of operations. Time will tell, however, and that shortly; if the Spaniards don't quell the insurrection before the 1st of April, they never will.

REPUBLICANISM.

Speaking about the different parties I omitted the Republican Party, which exists, but dares not acknowledge its existence openly, because the populace considers the Republican Party of Spain and the insurgents in Cuba one and the same thing, although they have but one idea in common, that of improving the people and doing away with old abuses and prejudices.

THE CASINO ESPANOL.

But the strongest party here, and one composed of men belonging to the different parties of Spain, is the association known as the Casino Espanol. It in reality governs the island, and, if any reforms are granted by the Captain-General, the Executive Committee of this Casino has nearly always been consulted previous to the adoption of the measure. It has been known for some time that the Casino sent a lengthy statement to PRIM on the 18th of November last, but until this week the document was not published, the members of the Casino having sworn not to divulge its contents. This document is of paramount interest and importance, as it shows conclusively the aims and objects of the Spaniards in Cuba, their views and ideas. The following are extracts from the letter to PRIM:

* * "The creation of the Casino Espanol of Havana is the result of the closest union between the Spaniards, it being the centre of all noble sentiments and ideas and that whence incessant action departs towards the end we desire. And as the Government here cannot alone and by itself determine all reforms or solve other questions, we beg to advise your Excellency of the necessity not to decide upon anything prematurely, in order not to affect the close union which exists here at present. Your Excellency is well aware that this island, owing to its peculiar circumstances, cannot be governed like the peninsula. The Government over which you preside has been too lenient, and we all have deplored this clemency, which may, however, do well in Spain. The Casino also objects strongly to the Cuban Clubs in Spain, and requests that the Government punish the journalists who are writing so freely under the protection of the laws of Spain. We have learned with astonishment that a Spanish journal has spoken about the sale of the island, and are aware that you will not consent to it. If at some future time another Government should be compelled by the misery of the mother country to offer this island for sale, we will state that the Spaniards in Cuba may be conquered, but never sold; Cuba will remain Spanish, or else we will leave it converted into African ashes."

The document then continues to state that notwithstanding the reports to the contrary, the Spaniards are anxious to reform the existing Government, and desire a good administration; it regrets that the events on the island have created the so-called Spanish party, and that the larger majority of native Cubans is with the Spaniards. This is false; not over five per cent. of the Cubans are with the Spaniards, and if the corrupt and stupid aristocracy of wealth or title be deducted from this total, but few native Cubans will be found among the Spaniards, although some of this class are also to be found among the Cubans. The assertion that they will have Cuba converted into African ashes is another proof that the Spaniard born in Spain and the Cuban born in Cuba are about the same, and that their train of ideas and aims runs in the same direction. Incendiarism and cruelty are popular properties of the race, and unless the Anglo-Saxon element preponderates to such an extent as to defeat and neutralize its many peculiar characteristics, it would be a matter of general benefit to either leave Spaniards and Cubans altogether alone in the island, or else to take the island and compel them to live according to American laws and ideas. CADADAS' and CESPEDES' incendiary proclamations both find an echo in the assertion of the Casino, all men here know how to destroy; but they need the Anglo-Saxon race to teach them order and how to maintain it.

INCENDIARISM.

The *Gaceta* publishes a lengthy order from RODAS intended to prevent incendiarism and fires. The most important points are:

"Planters will inform the authorities of the number of armed men on their places; all armed persons will require permits from the Captain-General; the owners and overseers on each place are ordered to report to the authorities immediately any disturbance on their places or in the vicinity, or else be liable to be tried as accessories to the crime. The employes on the plantations may detain any traveler who may be found on any plantation without the permission of the owner, and conduct him to the nearest authority; and also such as may be found about the places talking to negroes or Chinese. The roads to the places will be barred during the grinding season, and carrying of matches or smoking in the vicinity of the sugar house is strictly prohibited. Fifteen metres of space must be cleared all around the plantation, and the cutting of cane will begin around the mills and purging houses."

This order, if properly carried out, will prevent the total destruction of any plantation which may be set on fire either purposely or by accident.

WAR NEWS AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Engagements in the Cinco Villas are increasing in number, and if the telegrams are correct, the Spaniards have gained some slight advantages, but not a sufficiency to amount to much at present, unless the murdering of men should continue to a great extent, and thus deprive the Cubans of fighting men and abettors. About seventy-five insurgents have been killed during the week, and a hundred and fifty have presented themselves to solicit pardon. To give the same old details of these skirmishes would be uninteresting. The result summed up is, a few Cubans killed, the troops, according to their own story, always victorious, and the insurgents remaining in the field as before. Letters from Trinidad and other points announce, however, that the insurgents have been compelled to abandon their encampments in the immediate vicinity of the cities, their posts being now about two miles from the towns.....A number of insurgents from Puerto Principe are marching towards Sancti Spiritus, and another from Villa Clara in the same direction. It is rumored that CAVADA will place himself at the head of the combined parties to attack some of the Spanish detachments and destroy the plantations in the Valley of San Luis. ....Many plantations in the jurisdictions of Trinidad, Cienfuegos and Villa Clara have begun grinding, and out of the 160 plantations in the jurisdiction of Matanzas 140 are at work. The Governor of Matanzas has issued an order requiring all citizens to deliver up their arms within twenty-four hours; if after the expiration of that time a house is reached and arms are found the owners will be tried by Court Martial.... Mr. PLUMB, ex-United States Consul, returns to-day to the United States. The merchants signed a letter, thanking him for his conduct while in office.....The Cable Company have made a reduction in their rates to the United States.... The most daring and successful leader of guerrillas in the Spanish army operating near Santiago de Cuba, is Major FRANCIS O'CALLAGHAN, an Irishman, who has been a merchant in Santiago. Several of his relatives have joined the army and the Cubans call him the ferocious Irishman.....New Year's was celebrated last night by a conflagration, supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. QUASIMODO.

Another Cuban Expedition—Departure of the Transport Bedeol—She Carries Ammunition and Arms—Three Cuban Privateers at Sea.

The English brig *Bedeol*, which has been lying at Pier No. 47 North River for some time past, was chartered by the Cuban Junta, it appears, to carry arms, ammunition and men to Cuba. She is a Clyde-built brig of 200 tons burden, and sails well. She came to this port in the first place from England, with an assorted cargo consigned to a prominent firm in New-York. It was discharged and the vessel repaired, after which it was reported that she had changed hands and hereafter would fly the American flag. A cargo was then put on board of her for Nassau, it was said, but in reality for the Cubans. Her destination really is Cuba, on the coast of which at the same place as, and under the convoy of the steamer *Anna*, the privateer whose departure was announced in these columns, her freight is to be discharged and transferred to the filibusters. It is believed that there are three Cuban privateers at sea to cooperate with and protect the *Bedeol*. The vessel does not go to sea entirely unprepared to do battle for her own safety if need be. She carries a crew of eighty men, two-thirds of whom are Americans, the rest Cubans. On deck, amidships, are two pivot guns, which can be worked if necessary. Her cargo consists of 162 cases of guns, 200 cases of cartridges, 25 cases of miscellaneous ammunition and 240 kegs of powder. Yesterday, at 4 P. M., she went to sea with an American clearance and under the American flag. Everything that could be done to keep the object of her voyage secret was attempted by the Cubans in this City. They are working hard to aid their struggling friends, and their operations are not confined to New-York alone.

The Spanish Gunboats—The Vessels Leave this Morning—Rumors of Mutiny Among the Firemen—Desertion from the First Squadron.

The Spanish flotilla lying off Staten Island were to have departed for Havana yesterday at 2 P. M., but their supply of fresh water did not reach them until a late hour in the afternoon. The water boats were brought alongside of the vessels and the work of filling up the tanks was carried on until a late hour last night. At sundown the *Isabel Catolica* hoisted the signal to prepare for sailing at 7 A. M. to-day. It was answered by each vessel of the flotilla and they will probably get under way by that hour.

This flotilla will proceed to Havana, and will not put into any port on the route, if possible, to prevent the desertion of any of the firemen, who have, as already stated, received their advance wages. Some of the men of the first squadron that left this port did desert. The vessels put into Charleston, where a number of the Americans got leave to go ashore. Having received their due bills before leaving, which, a week having elapsed since their departure from New-York, were cashed, the men thought it was a good chance to make a short and remunerative trip. Some of them returned to New-York, and applied for positions on board of this section of the fleet. They were recognized by Mr. PENTZ and rejected. Nothing was done to punish the deserters.

Rumors of mutiny on board the gunboats were circulated on Tuesday, but the truth is that no such thing occurred. It appears that two of the assistant engineers on gunboat No. 24 wanted to come ashore for the purpose of signing their contracts with the Spaniards and to obtain their due bills. They were refused permission by the officer commanding the vessel, who, not understanding English, thought that the men had already received their money, and only wanted an opportunity to desert. In consequence of some display of impatience on their part, the officer put them under arrest, from which they were released at the solicitation of Mr. REYNOLDS, of the Delamater Iron Works. The men were afterwards discharged and others shipped in their places. The men, however, were not unwilling to go in the fleet, and applied for transfers to other gunboats. The Spaniards refused to take them at all.

Lecture on Temperance by Rev. J. Hyatt Smith.

An interesting lecture was delivered last evening by Rev. Mr. SMITH at the Howard Mission and Home for Little Wanderers, in New-Bowery, on the subject of temperance. The lecturer commenced by saying that if it were known in the City of New-York at that moment that a tyrant had set up his throne here, ruling with omnipotent power, cruelly taking away all the property of the working classes, depriving children of their bread, and beating the wives and mothers, all this City would rise up *en masse* to crush the tyrant and deprive him of his power. And yet this was but a feeble picture of what rum is doing at present among us. The love of dram drinking was never more prevalent in this City than now. The speaker referred to a United States Senator in the Halls of Congress who was so drunk as to be unable to stand. He did not see any propriety in excusing or trying to cover up the faults of United States Senators and other high officials, when the meanest and lowest sot of the Fourth Ward was censured and condemned without mercy. Strong drink, he said, was robbing the Bench, the Bar and the Pulpit of some of their brightest ornaments. The speaker related an interesting incident in regard to a prominent lawyer of Chicago, whom he met in the streets of Cleveland in an intoxicated condition. The love of drink was among all classes from the highest to the lowest. He thought that instead of beginning in the Fourth Ward, they ought rather to go on the Fifth-avenue. The laws we now have on the subject were all wrong. People could not be legislated into righteousness or schooled into morality. Moral suasion is the only true rule. You may lead men and women when you cannot drive them. The poor inebriate must be reached, if at all, by kindness, by considerate, thoughtful care, and by coming right down to the condition and capacity of the sufferer. Once arouse the feelings of hostility in the breast of one down in the gutter, and you cannot reach his heart. There is a soft spot in every man's heart, no matter how degraded, if you can only find it. Kindness, love, Christian benevolence, and, above all, charity, are the means that must be relied upon to stay the rapid strides which rum is now making in this great metropolis. He hoped, he said, there was present no woman who was addicted to drink. To see a woman drunk was worse than to witness the intoxication of one hundred men. The best New Year's present which a husband, addicted to the use of intoxicating liquors, could present to his wife, would be his name signed to a total abstinence pledge.

SING SING STATE PRISON.

The Forthcoming Annual Report—Expenditures and Receipts of the Year—Interesting Particulars Concerning the Management of the Institution—Views of the Officials on Corporal Punishment.

The annual report of the Warden of the Sing Sing State Prison, Mr. HENRY C. NELSON, for the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1869, has just been completed and presented to the Board of State Inspectors. It is a most interesting and voluminous document, and the figures here given will be found to be not only correct, but published exclusively in the columns of the TIMES:

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

The total cost of maintaining the Prison for the year was $377,159 55, divided as follows: Male department, $351,083 57; female, department, $26,069 98. The total receipts were $264,159 08; from the male department, $264,660 12; female department, $4,058 96—leaving a deficiency of $108,999 47 to be provided for by the State. Last year the total expenditures were $337,469 92, and the receipts $180,929 34, leaving a deficiency to be provided for of $146,530 58. The cost to the State of the Prison for the past year is thus shown to be $37,531 11 less than for the preceding year.

The average cost of supporting each convict for rations only for the year was as follows: For males, 17 8-10 cents per day, or $5 43½ for the month; females, 27 3-10 cents per day, or $7 78 per month. Including all items per day: Male, 75 3-10 cents per day, or $22 32 per month; female, 54 cents per day, or $16 53 per month.

THE DEBIT ACCOUNT.

The items from which the foregoing statement is made are as follows:

In the male prison—Rations, $82,843; officers' salaries, $90,929 53; clothing and bedding, $31,798 21; miscellaneous, $39,593 61; oil and fuel, $14,124 33; building and repairs, $10,890 83; hospital, $3,243 12; discharged convicts, $1,947 74; grain and feed, $2,806 82; stationery, $1,074 20; furniture, $1,152 43; marble and lime works, $67,930 76; chain works, $12,139 09. Total, $361,083 57. In the female department, officers' salaries, $8,623 67; general support, $17,436 31. Total, $26,069 98.

THE CREDIT ACCOUNT.

The earnings of the Prison were as follows: contract earnings, $65,976 75; miscellaneous, $63,653 75; United States convict board, $4,915 40; military convict board, $1,229 17; convicts' deposits, $6,462 07; visitors' funds, $421 50; confiscated funds, $63 82; Westchester marble and lime works, $120,614; Westchester chain works, $22,378 86; total, $264,009 12. The contract earnings are from the following sources: Shoes, $21,526 60; cabinet, $9,363 45; saddlery, hardware and harness, $23,112 50; and malleable iron, $9,838 40; total, $65,976 75. In the female prison the receipts from contract work were $4,058 96. The printing, auger and chain contracts have been abandoned and the works stopped—the latter, which it was hoped would prove most productive, proving a failure, and the State being called upon to make up a deficiency of $27,000 to pay the debts incurred in carrying on the business.

FACTS ABOUT THE CONVICTS.

At the date of the report there were in prison a total of 1,370 convicts—1,250 males and 120 females. The number yesterday was 1,298—males, 1,176; females, 122. The escapes during the year were five, while in the previous year the number was fourteen, thus showing conclusively that the reported escapes of a large number of convicts was erroneous. Twenty-four of those imprisoned have died during the year, as against fourteen of the previous year; the greater number of deaths were occasioned by consumption and heart disease. Thirty-one have received pardons, while during the year previous thirty-seven were the subject of Executive clemency. The number of convicts received was 535; discharged, 525, and 100 transferred to Clinton. Of the number received 494 were white and 41 colored; 448 could read and write, 46 could read only, while 31 could do neither. Of this number 173 were temperate, 249 moderate, and 111 intemperate; 295 were natives of the United States, and of this number 157 were from this City, and 84 from other parts of the State. The remainder were natives of the following-named countries: Ireland, 94; Germany, 78; England, 18; France, 10; Canada, 6; Prussia, 4; Belgium, 4; Scotland, 3; Sweden, 3; West Indies, 3; Poland, 3; Holland, 1; Russia, 1; Spain, 1; Cuba 1 and Saxony 1. Total Americans, 295; foreigners, 230. The ages at the time received were from 15 to 65. Of these 267 were between 17 and 25; one was 15, and three 16, and six were over 50. The terms of sentence ranged from one year to life; 324 were for less than five years, 112 for five years, 20 between five and ten years, 10 for ten years, 8 for twelve years, 1 for twelve years and six months, 7 for fifteen years, 3 for twenty years, and 4 for life.

The crimes of which these were convicted were: Assaults, 31; bigamy, 5; manslaughter, second degree, 3; manslaughter, third degree, 5; manslaughter, fourth degree, 1; murder, 8; rape, 3; sodomy, 1; attempt at burglary, 34; attempt at grand larceny, 49; burglary, 146; burglary and grand larceny, 7; false pretences, 3; petit larceny, second offence, 2; grand larceny, 161; forgery, 12; receiving stolen goods, 3; compounding a felony, 1; arson, 5; assault to rob, 15; robbery, first degree, 15; larceny from the person, 9; attempt at larceny from the person, 5; counterfeiting United States currency, 1; violating Revenue laws, 1.

The statistics of the year have been kept with great care by Mr. CHILDS, who is the Clerk of the Prison.

THE LIME KILNS.

The receipts from the lime works, will be seen are largely in excess of the expenditures, and this fact is used as an argument in favor of taking them out of the hands of a contractor and placing them under the control of the State. The receipts for the year would have been much greater, it is believed, had the kilns now in process of construction been completed and more men employed. The cost of a kiln is about $6,000, and when the works are finished it is designed to burn 1,500 barrels of lime a day. The profit on each barrel sold is one dollar, and the demand at the present time much greater than the supply. Two hundred and fifty men have been at work during the year, and the present year the force is to be doubled. Mr. A. WALKER, formerly the contractor, an experienced man, is the superintendent of the works, and his confidence in their ability to support the institution is so great that he has offered to take the kilns and contract to carry on the prison entirely free of expense to the State. The profit is not only derived from the sale of the manufactured lime, but the flux is used for furnace purposes, and is now being transported in large quantities, thus furnishing an additional source of gain.

THE MARBLE QUARRIES.

The marble quarries are not valuable alone as furnishing the necessary material for lime manufacture, but the stone itself now taken out is of a superior quality, and as fine as that of which the Park Bank in New-York is constructed. The quarries are of vast extent, and the supply of stone almost inexhaustible. Owned by the State, as they are, they cannot fail if properly managed to become a source of large revenue. This City is now supplied mainly with lime from Rockland, Me., and with marble from other localities than Sing Sing. The time, it is believed, is not far distant when the State Prison will be able to furnish both articles in such quantities as to make the institution not only self-sustaining, but also a source of revenue to the State.

THE PRISON

is in excellent order, and a number of improvements have been made during the year. The office has been entirely rebuilt; heaters put in several of the new buildings instead of stoves; the cabinet shop, which was burned last year, replaced by another; new boilers and kettles put in the mess room, and many other necessary improvements effected. The appraised value of the property will, however, be about $10,000 less than that of last year, from the fact that until this time it has been rated at too high a figure. Mr. NELSON, upon assuming authority as Warden, being a resident of Sing Sing, and knowing the real value of the property, thought a reduction should be made in the appraisal, which was accordingly done.

PUNISHMENT OF CONVICTS.

Since the abolition of the shower bath by the Legislature of last Winter, the principal punishment has been the dark cell and tying up by the thumbs. The latter, it is said, has been found to be most effective. The authorities of the prison claim that a judicious use of the shower bath is a more potent means of preventing insubordination, the fear of its infliction exerting almost as much influence as its actual experience. They regard it as a perfectly safe method of punishment. As it is now convicts will frequently hold out for several days instead of hours or minutes, as formerly.

GENERAL MATTERS.

The present Chaplain of the institution is Rev. R. S. SCHOONMAKER, of Schenectady, an earnest man who devotes his entire time to the prison and its spiritual needs. The Warden, Mr. HENRY C. NELSON, is a young man and deservedly popular. The whole appearance of the place, and particularly its cleanliness, is a strong evidence of good care. A report has recently been current that the schoolmaster employed by the State receives $1,500 per year, and works but two hours a week. This is pronounced to be false. He is employed two hours for five evenings in each week, and receives a compensation of only $300 per year.

MEETING OF STATE INSPECTORS.

The first meeting of the Board of State Inspectors of State Prisons, took place at Sing Sing yesterday. All three of the Inspectors were present, Mr. LAFLIN, the newly-elected member of the Board, taking his seat for the first time. Mr. SCHEU was chosen President for the current year and the assignments made as follows: Auburn, Inspector SCHEU; Clinton, Inspector LAFLIN; Sing Sing, Inspector McNEIL.

A resolution complimentary to the retiring member of the Board, General JOHN HAMMOND, was unanimously adopted.

It is said to be the intention of the Inspectors to put all the prisons of the State on a paying basis, and to do this by either raising the price of the contracts, or by doing away with the system altogether. The Board leave Sing Sing this evening for the Clinton Prison for the purpose of attending the silver wedding of its warden, Hon. WM. C. RHODES.

FIRE COMMISSIONERS.

Monthly Report of the Chief Engineer—Important General Order.

At the regular meeting of the Fire Commissioners, held yesterday, Chief Engineer PERLEY submitted his report for December, showing that during that time there were sixty-nine fires, all but two of which were confined to the buildings in which they originated. Only three buildings were considerably damaged, and thirty of the fires were extinguished without sending out an alarm. Of these fires, forty were discovered by citizens, twelve by the Fire Patrol, nine by the Police and eight by the bell ringers. The total loss from the fires of the month is estimated at $119,662.

A speculative real estate broker having asked permission to decorate the telegraph poles of the Department in Broadway with his lists of houses to rent, the Commissioners refused it, and passed a resolution asking the Board of Police to cause the arrest and punishment of all persons who shall post bills of any kind upon any of the poles.

The TIMES of yesterday announced the promotion of JOSEPH L. PERLEY to succeed Chief Engineer KINGSLAND in the executive command of the Department. The following is the official order, announcing that and other changes, chief among which is the institution of a new series of titles for the various officers. The order bears date the 31st ult., but is now first made public:

HEADQUARTERS METROPOLITAN FIRE DEPARTMENT, OFFICE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS, NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1869.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 51.—I. The resignation of the late Chief Engineer affords the opportunity of making certain changes in the organization of the Department, which the growth of the City and the additional patrol and other duties assumed, and the necessity of personal and constant supervision over a force too large and scattered to be readily reached at any time from one central point, render expedient; the principal feature of the change being the promotion of three officers, commanding and responsible, under the Chief, for their respective districts in the place of one Assistant Engineer.

II. The following appointments and promotions are hereby made in conformity with the foregoing, to take effect on the first proximo: Joseph L. Perley, to be Chief of the Department; Robert V. Mackey is continued as Department Inspector, and in consequence of the other important duties imposed upon him, is relieved from fire duty; Wm. Brandon, to be Chief of the First Fire Brigade; Eli Bates, to be Chief of the Second Fire Brigade; Wm. W. Rhodes, to be Chief of the Third Fire Brigade; Ernest Drevet, commanding Hook and Ladder Company No. 7, to be Foreman and Captain; John Ward, Hook and Ladder Company No. 5, to be Assistant Foreman and Lieutenant.

III. The remaining District Engineers will hereafter be known as "Chiefs of Battalions," and will perform fire duty as prescribed for District Engineers in General Orders No. 24, series of 1868, Office of Chief Engineer.

IV. The "Chiefs of Brigades" upon receipt of this order, will report, in person, to the "Chief of the Department," for orders and instructions.

By order of the Board.

ALEXANDER SHALER, President.

CHAS. E. GILDERSLEEVE, Secretary.

The Congressional Committee and the Gold Conspiracy.

There will be no session of the Committee on Banking and Currency of the House of Representatives until Tuesday next, when the Committee will be called together at Washington. No steps have been taken by any of the Committee towards investigating the gold conspiracy of September last, except inquiries by individual members, and no witnesses have been summoned or in any way notified that their attendance is desirable. When the Committee is called together it will be determined whether the investigation shall be conducted in Washington or in this City. This may be considered as semi-official, and those who have knowledge of the gold conspiracy may rest satisfied that they will not be disturbed for some days at least.

Genealogical and Biographical Society.

The New-York Genealogical and Biographical Society held its annual meeting at the Mott Memorial Hall, No. 64 Madison-avenue, last evening, HENRY R. STILES, M. D., the President, in the chair. The following gentlemen were elected Trustees of the Society for the year 1870: General George S. Greene, Charles B. Moore, S. S. Purple, M. D.; Ledyard Bill, Wm. F. Holcombe, M. D.; Henry R. Stiles, M. D.; S. Hastings Grant, David P. Holton, M. D., and S. Edward Stiles. These gentlemen are to meet and elect officers for the Society. The report of the Librarian, WM. F. HOLCOMBE, M. D., announced that since March, 1869, when the Society was organized, there had been donations of 382 bound volumes, 160 pamphlets, besides a number of portraits, maps, charts, autographs, &c. The Society will meet again on Saturday evening next.

Foreign Mails.

No alteration has been made in the arrangement published in Tuesday's TIMES, respecting the departure of foreign mails. Three, instead of four, mails will leave weekly for European countries for the present. In regard to the compensation which the Hamburg line will receive for carrying the French mails, nothing is yet known.

The Company expect that the French Government will allow them full freight rates at the least.

The English mails are carried at six cents per ounce.

While the expenses to the Government will be greater than heretofore by the reduction of foreign postage, the Postmaster-General is confident that in time the foreign mails will pay their way by the increase of letters sent.

Street Assault on a Lawyer by a Robber.

A young and well-known lawyer named EDWIN H. DARLING, is now lying in a critical condition at his residence in East Twenty-second-street, near Broadway, from the effects of wounds received on Monday evening at the hands of a man who made an attempt to rob him. The attack was in Twenty-second-street, two or three doors from his residence, at about 10 P. M., while he was on his way homeward from one of the theatres. His assailant approached him in a sudden manner, and struck him three blows on the head with some heavy weapon, which rendered him insensible. He was found lying on the sidewalk a short time after by a party of gentlemen. He had in his possession a valuable watch and a considerable amount of money, but neither was touched by the robber, for some unknown reason.

The Susquehanna Railroad Case.

Notice has been given of a motion at Albion, in the County of Orleans, for a week from next Monday, to set aside the recent judgment of Judge E. DARWIN SMITH. There are a large number of affidavits and papers on which the motion is to be made. The papers end with the following certificate:

We hereby certify that we have examined the opinion of Mr. Justice E. DARWIN SMITH in this cause, and that, in our judgment, it is, in every material point, erroneous either in fact or in law.

JOHN H. MARTINDALE.
GEORGE C. BARRETT.
DAVID DUDLEY FIELD.
JAN. 5, 1870. AMASA J. PARKER.

A Lawyer Poisoned Through a Drug Clerk's Error.

Another case of carelessness on the part of a drug clerk occurred on Monday last, in which Mr. ALFRED BUELL, a well-known lawyer of this City, was placed in a position nigh unto death. The latter stopped at an apothecary's store in Broadway, near the City Hall, for the purpose of having a prescription prepared. Instead of receiving the proper medicine, he was handed a potion, which, after being taken by him, was discovered to be poison. He was subsequently removed to the Astor House and placed under the treatment of Dr. SWANN, who administered antidotes which successfully counteracted the effects of the poison. Mr. BUELL is still lying at the hotel, however, it not being considered safe to remove him at present.

Funeral of Mrs. Dr. Lozier.

A large gathering of the sorrowing friends of the late Mrs. Dr. LOZIER assembled at the Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, in Thirty-fourth-street, yesterday afternoon, to pay their last sad tributes of affection to their deceased friend. Mrs. LOZIER, by her genial, yet unassuming manner, her energy and perseverance, as well as by her thorough womanliness and large-hearted generosity, had won for herself the affection of all with whom she was brought in contact. Few of those who knew her but will treasure her memory as of a dear and valued friend. As the body was borne up the aisle the choir sang the anthem, "I heard a voice." Rev. Dr. STREET read the Ninetieth Psalm and Rev. Dr. RIDGWAY made the first prayer. Rev. Mr. RUSSELL, of Brooklyn, then spoke of his acquaintance with the deceased in a most feeling manner, and Rev. CYRUS D. FOSS, pastor of the church, gave a sketch of Mrs. LOZIER's life and paid an eloquent tribute to her worth and goodness. The burial service was then read, after which the large congregation took their last look at the loved form, after which, accompanied only by the family friends, it was borne to Green-Wood Cemetery.

Labor Movements.

Three cigar shops are now on strike—the men at No. 15 Cedar-street, GERSHELL's shop, No. 36 Maiden-lane, and NEW's establishment in East Broadway. The men persist in holding out until the old scale of wages be restored.

The journeymen tailors are prosecuting Messrs. BROKAW BROTHERS for the false imprisonment of HAMES and FINNELL, members of the Union. The suit will come up on the 15th inst.

The stonemasons held their annual election of officers last night. The following is the result: Edward Kelly, President; Wm. Keenan, Vice-President; Wm. Kenny, Corresponding Secretary; Thomas Reilly, Recording Secretary; Cornelius McAuliffe, Treasurer; Wm. Dolan.

The Income Tax—Is It Payable for 1870?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Are the incomes of this year (1870) taxable? As I read the law, they are not; but is it not possible for some "Commissioner" to so torture the English language as to make them so? Indeed, I have heard some United States officials here say that there were grave doubts respecting the question. MANY READERS.

NEWARK, N. J., Monday, Jan. 3, 1870.

[The incomes which accrued in 1869 will be assessed and collected in March of this year. Those accruing this year (1870) are not taxable under the present law.—TIMES.]

Lead Poison.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As the public seem greatly excited over the result of the investigation just instituted by Professor DOREMUS as to the cause of the death of Mr. GALLER, the analysis of the contents of the stomach, intestines, liver, and also a portion of the muscular tissue, having divulged the presence of lead, and the learned Professor stating it may have been introduced through the medium of lead water pipes, and the question being raised by several of our best journals as to whether a safer material than lead could not be used for conveying water and other liquids, we beg to state that our Company have been making, for several years, until they have reached the highest degree of perfection in producing a water pipe, the interior surface of which is pure block tin, equal to one quarter of the whole thickness of the pipe, the outer surface being of lead, the two metals being thoroughly united before being drawn into pipe. This is known as our LEAD-INCASED BLOCK TIN PIPE. The connections are all made with our new tin-lined joints. This causes the water to flow through an unbroken surface of pure block tin, no other metal, even of the minutest particle, coming in contact with the water. This pipe is as flexible and as easily worked as ordinary lead pipe.

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NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES will be published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

Among other features of interest are presented the following:

Foreign Intelligence.

The London *Times* on the *Alabama* Negotiations; Embarkation of Mr. PEABODY's Remains; Reported Collapse of the Cuban Rebellion—A Reign of Terror in the Island; An Addition to the Literature of the Byron Story—the Mystery Cleared Up; Fall of Port-au-Prince; The New French Ministry; Severe Gales and Marine Disasters in Great Britain; The Red River Rebellion; Resignation of the Spanish Cabinet; The New French Cabinet; A Fenian Defeat in Ireland; Erie Shares in the London Stock Board.

General Topics.

Statistical Report of our Trade with Foreign Countries in 1868-9; Mrs. Stowe's Vindication of Lady Byron; Resumption and Reduced Taxation; The Chinese in Texas; A Prospective and Retrospective Glance at our Mercantile Interests; The War on Commissioner Wells.

Political Affairs.

Organization of the Legislature; The Governor's Message; Proposed Repeal of the Fifteenth Amendment.

Local News.

Murder and Suicide by a German School Teacher; The Merchant's Exchange Bank Defalcation; Business of the New-York Post Office; Mysterious Disappearance of a Long Island Clergyman; An Incident at the Grand Opera House.

Agricultural.

The Tobacco Trade of the Past Year; Labor in the South; Chicago Grain and Lumber Statistics; Remarks on the Relative Qualities of the Various Breeds of Cattle; Milk Under the Microscope; Hoove in Cattle; Wheat-Growing in the West; South American Cattle in the English Market; English Sheep; Foot and Mouth Disease.

The Markets.

Specially prepared Summaries of Financial, Commercial, Live Stock and Produce Movements.

Editorial Comments.

The Complication in the Northwest; New-York and New-Jersey Boundaries; Our Commissioners of Emigration; Gratitude in Great Public Services; Our Inland Commerce—Diversion of Trade and the Remedy; Suppose the State Divided—What Then? The Taxes and the Debt; The Union League Club and Mr. Stanton; Mrs. Stowe's Second Narrative; Governor Hoffman's Message.

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MARRIED.

BARKLIE—SAXTON.—At the residence of the bride's parents, Cresskill, N. J., on Tuesday, Jan. 4, 1870, by Rev. T. G. Wall, ARCHIBALD BARKLIE, of Portrush, Ireland, to SARAH LOUISE SAXTON.

PARKER—HANCE.—At Shelter Island, on Tuesday, Jan. 4, by Rev. Chas. H. Gardner, of St. Luke's Church, East Hampton, L. I., J. EUGENE PARKER to SARAH ANNA, youngest daughter of Joseph L. Hance, Esq., formerly of Shrewsbury, Monmouth County, N. J.

SAVAGE—WHITTLESEY.—On Wednesday, Jan. 5, in Old Saybrook, Conn., by Rev. Salmon McCall, EDWARD B. SAVAGE, of Middletown, Conn., to Miss EMELINE E. WHITTLESEY, of Saybrook.

DIED.

BERGE.—On Saturday morning, Jan. 1, at Grand Rapids, Mich., CORDELIA C., daughter of the late Ezra Andrews, Esq., of Pawlet, Vt., and wife of Major M. C. Berge, of Grand Rapids.

The remains will be taken to Pawlet for interment.

CAREY.—Mrs. PATRICK H. CAREY, in her 35th year. Her funeral will take place from No. 749 5th-av., on Friday morning, at 10 o'clock.

COLGATE.—On Wednesday, Jan. 5, FRANCES L. GRIGGS, wife of John H. Colgate.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at her late residence, No. 340 Degraw-st., Brooklyn, on Friday afternoon, Jan. 7, at 2 o'clock.

DE BEVOISE.—On Wednesday, Jan. 5, ISAAC C. DE BEVOISE, in the 68th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Friday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, Maspeth, Newtown, L. I., without further notice.

DOWNEY.—On Wednesday, Jan. 5, CHARLES EDWIN, youngest son of John and Rebecca Downey, aged 1 year and 21 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 61 West 45th-st., on Friday, the 7th inst., at 1 o'clock.

GABAUDAN.—On Tuesday evening, Jan. 4, at his residence, No. 12 West Washington-place, ARTHUR W. GABAUDAN, in his 57th year.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the members of the College of Pharmacy, are invited to attend the funeral on Friday, the 7th inst., from St. Luke's Church, Hudson-st., opposite Grove, at 1 P. M.

☞ The members of the New-York College of Pharmacy, of which Mr. A. W. GABAUDAN was a Vice-President, are invited to attend the funeral at the time and place above mentioned.

GEO. C. CLOSE, President.

LANDER.—On Wednesday, Jan. 5, TOMAS D. LANDER, in the 67th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 126 East 30th-st., on Friday, at 3½ o'clock. The remains will be taken to Newburg for interment.

LAWRENCE.—On Tuesday, Jan. 4, at South Orange, RICHARD PENFOLD, second son of Richard S. and Susie F. Lawrence, aged 11 months and 14 days.

The funeral will take place on Thursday, 6th inst., at 2½ P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at the South Orange Depot on the arrival of the 1 P. M. train from Barclay-st. Trains return at 4 and 5 P. M.

PALMER.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Jan. 4, JOHN PALMER, in the 71st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at the residence of his son, Thomas Palmer, Jr., corner De Kalb and Tompkins avs., Brooklyn, on Thursday, 6th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.

PELL.—On Tuesday evening, Jan. 4, very suddenly, JAMES B. PELL, only son of Robert L. Pell.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Friday, Jan. 7, at 2 P. M., from the residence of his father, No. 216 5th-av., without further invitation.

SMITH.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Jan. 3, KATIE A., eldest daughter of Eliza Jane and the late Thomas Smith, aged 15 years and 4 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her mother, St. Mark's-place, corner Brooklyn-av., on Thursday, 6th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

SMITH.—At Waterloo, Seneca County, N. Y., on Monday, Jan. 3, ANN E., wife of Henry E. Smith, and daughter of the late Thomas Fanning, of this City.

Funeral services at the Tabernacle Baptist Church, 2d-av., near 10th-st., on Thursday, 6th inst., at 12 o'clock. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

TITUS.—On Third day, 4th inst., of diphtheria, BERTHA, youngest daughter of Edmund and Esther C. Titus, aged 4 years and 2 days.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, Lefferts-st., fourth house west of Classon-av., Brooklyn, on Fifth day, the 6th, at 10½ o'clock A. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REV. JOHN HALL, D. D.,

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REMOVAL.—F. DERBY & COMPANY HAVE removed from No. 57 Walker-st. to their new establishment, No. 3 Clinton-place, N. Y.

MISSISQUOI WATER CURES SCROFULA, Bright's Disease and Cancer. See pamphlet.

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V. DOROTHY FOX. A New Story. By the author of "How It All Happened." Part I. Three Illustrations.
VI. TWO SONGS. By JEAN INGELOW.
VII. A VISIT TO THE COUNTRY OF THE VAUDOIS. By SAMUEL SMILES, author of "Self-Help." I. Three Illustrations.
VIII. THE CHRISTIANITY OF THE PRESENT AND OF THE FUTURE. By HENRY ALFORD, D. D., Dean of Canterbury.
IX. OUR WORKING PEOPLE AND HOW THEY LIVE. By GOOD WORDS' Commissioner. I. The New-Castle Collier. Eight Illustrations.
X. WORK. A Dramatic Sketch. By the authoress of "Lady Grace."
XI. MY TIMEPIECE. A Poem. By Rev. CHAS. [TENNYSON] TURNER. Three Illustrations.
XII. THE FRENCH REFORMATORY OF ST. MICHAEL. By F. M. F. SKENE. Illustrated.
XIII. DEVOTED LIVES. By Rev. W. FLEMING STEVENSON, author of "Praying and Working." I. The Apostle of Greenland.

With the present number, J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO. commence the publication of this valuable monthly.

GOOD WORDS is in every respect a first-class monthly, its contributions being from the pens of the most able writers of England. It is now by far the most popular magazine issued in that country, and is already favorably known here. Liberal arrangements have been made for the forthcoming volume, as will be seen from the above contents. Articles by other authors whose contributions have raised GOOD WORDS to its high position, will also appear.

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HENRY WARD BEECHER'S PAPER.
THE NEW RELIGIOUS WEEKLY.

THE CHRISTIAN UNION,

An Unsectarian, Independent Journal, devoted to Religion, Morals, Reform, Foreign and Domestic News of the Church and the World, Literature, Science, Art, Agriculture, Trade, Finance, &c., &c.

And containing Household Stories, Choice Poems, Walks with the Children, &c., &c., embracing Contributions from

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POWERFUL EDITORIALS, LITERARY REVIEWS
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The *New-York Times* says of the issue of *The Christian Union*, dated Jan. 1, 1870:

"The first number of the new series of *The Christian Union* comes before the people full of life and promise, and more fortunate than most new enterprises, palpably conquers success at the start. It bears both the augury and the fruits of success on its face; every page of it shows skill and power—of power not expended in a first effort, but with reserves behind. The name of its editor, Henry Ward Beecher, is the *Christian Union's* tower of strength. His salutatory article makes manifest that he gives this paper not the dregs of his brain, but a part of the fullness of his great mind and great heart. Mr. Beecher's signature is wanting to the article on 'Edwin M. Stanton,' but his 'remarks' are indelibly there. Under such auspices the new paper is to be welcomed with open arms everywhere by men and women who love and reverence healthy, hearty, practical Christianity. On his broad shoulders Henry Ward Beecher could alone carry forward the bulk of this new enterprise; but ample subordinate support is given him, so that the *Christian Union* bids fair to become a model religious family newspaper."

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No. 39 Park-row, New-York.

JOHN WILEY AND SON, ASTOR-Place, New-York, publish this day:

BRESSE'S HYDRAULIC MOTORS.

HYDRAULIC MOTORS. Translated from the French Cours de Mécanique Appliquée par Professeur Bresse, à L'Cole des Ponts et Chaussées. By F. A. Mahan, of United States Corps of Engineers. Revised by Professor D. H. Mahan, LL. D., United States Military Academy. 1 volume, 8vo., plates. Cloth, $2.

KERL'S METALLURGY OF STEEL, ETC.

A PRACTICAL TREATISE ON METALLURGY, adapted from the last German edition of Professor Kerl's Metallurgy. By W. CROOKES, F. R. S., &c., and E. ROHRIG, Ph.D. Vol. III.—Steel, Fuel, and Supplement. Illustrated with 145 wood engravings. 1 vol., 8vo. Cloth, $9.

"While the authors have taken the admirable treatise of Professor Kerl as the ground-work of their labors, they have given much practical information and many useful processes which are not to be found in Kerl." Also, "the latest experiments on Siemens's highly valuable processes."

And will publish on Monday, 10th of January,

FRESENIUS QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS.

FRESENIUS' QUANTITATIVE CHEMICAL ANALYSIS, from the last German and English editions. Revised, with additions, by Professor S. W. JOHNSON, of the Sheffield Scientific School, Yale College. 1 vol., 8vo., numerous wood engravings. Cloth, $6.

POLITICAL.

REORGANIZATION OF THE UNION REPUBLICAN PARTY.—The General Committee will meet this (THURSDAY) evening, at the corner of Broadway and 23d-st., at 7½ o'clock. The Committee will be called to order by the Chairman of the Committee of Twelve on Reorganization, and the Chairman and Secretary of said Committee shall officiate until the temporary organization is effected. By order of the Committee on Reorganization.

W. H. DE CAMP, Chairman.

JOHN J. O'BRIEN, Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

H. T. HELMBOLD'S
CONCENTRATED FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU,
THE GREAT DIURETIC.

The proprietor trusts that his remedies, from the fact of their being advertised, may not be classed as patent medicines.

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU is a pharmaceutical preparation. The proper name is given, and it is the most active which can be made. It is indorsed as a cure by all medical works for such diseases as recommended by the proprietor. It is pleasant in its taste and odor, free from all injurious properties, and is taken by adults and children. It is tonic, diuretic, blood purifying and invigorating. Enfeebled and delicate constitutions of both sexes will find it far more strengthening than any of the preparations of bark or iron.

See medical properties contained in Dispensatory of the United States, of which the following is a correct copy:

BUCHU.—Its odor is strong, diffusive and somewhat aromatic, its taste is bitterish, and analogous to that of mint. It is given chiefly in complaints of the urinary organs, such as gravel, chronic catarrh of the bladder, morbid irritation of the bladder and urethra, disease of the prostate gland, and retention or the incontinence of urine, from a loss of tone in the parts concerned in its evacuation. It has also been recommended in dyspepsia, chronic rheumatism, cutaneous affections and dropsy.

TESTIMONY.

CURE OF GRAVEL OF FIVE YEARS' STANDING—STONE PASSED AND TO BE SEEN.

SAVANNAH, Tenn., May 14, 1869.

Dr. H. T. Helmbold:

DEAR SIR: We introduced your "Fluid Extract Buchu" in this country about eight months ago, and are happy to state that it is meeting with universal favor. We wish to inform you of one instance (among many) where your "Buchu" has worked wonders. A man in our county, named J. D. Estell, had been suffering about five years with gravel. About six weeks ago he bought of us one bottle of your "Buchu," and before he was through with one bottle he passed a gravel that weighs eight grains, which we now have on exhibition in our drug store. He says that he will never be without the "Buchu" in his house again. Your preparations are gaining favor every day. Very respectfully yours, &c.,

ECCLES & HINKLE, Druggists.

CURE OF BLADDER AND KIDNEY AFFECTION OF LONG STANDING—STONE PASSED AND TO BE SEEN.

WESTPORT, Conn., Sept. 5, 1869.

H. T. Helmbold, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: I commenced taking your "Extract of Buchu" about two weeks since for an affection of the bladder and kidneys. I have suffered by spells very much for a few days past. But yesterday relief came through the effect of your "Buchu." A stone passed from my bladder about the size of a large pea, and I now feel perfectly well and entirely free from the pain that I have suffered with "so hard." I attribute my cure to your medicine entirely, and would recommend all persons similarly affected to try it. I have great faith in its curative powers. Yours truly,

THOMAS J. BENNETT.

REFERS TO

Rev. WILLIAM COGSWELL, Westport, Conn.
J. L. G. CANNON, Druggist, Westport, Conn.
H. B. WHEELER, Esq., Westport, Conn.
BRADLEY HULL, Esq., Westport, Conn.
Dr. WAKEMAN, Reading, Conn.
R. W. R. ROBINSON, Wholesale Druggist, New-York City.
And many others if necessary.

CURE OF KIDNEY AND BLADDER AFFECTION OF A PATIENT SEVENTY-EIGHT YEARS OF AGE.

THANKS TO MR. HELMBOLD.

GIRARD, Penn., March 31, 1869.

EDITOR COSMOPOLITE: I desire as an unsolicited tribute to the merits of Helmbold's Buchu, and for the benefit of those similarly afflicted as myself, to say that after consulting many eminent physicians, and trying nearly all the best advertised remedies, in the vain hope of finding relief from aggravated kidney and bladder diseases, from which I have suffered excessively for many years, good fortune finally suggested to me Helmbold's Buchu, which I commenced using with little faith, and no apparent beneficial results for about a month. At the expiration of that time, however, I thought, I commenced to experience slight relief, which encouraged me to persevere in its use, and now, at the expiration of four months, although I am an infirm old man, nearly 78 years of age, and consequently medicines cannot be expected to favorably effect me as they otherwise would, I have found such unspeakable relief and permanent benefit from Mr. Helmbold's valuable discovery, that I feel I ought to publicly record the fact, as an acknowledgment to him and a valuable suggestion to the public. Yours respectfully,

D. M. LAREN.

Mr. Laren refers to the following gentlemen:
Colonel DAN. RICE, Girard, Penn.
CHAS. STOW, Esq., Girard, Penn., editor Cosmopolite.
GEORGE H. CUTLER, Girard, Penn., attorney.
C. I. HINDS, Girard, Penn., attorney.
Captain D. W. HUTCHINSON, Girard, Penn., attorney.
DAVID OLIN, Girard, Penn., merchant.
DAVID E. DAY, Girard, Penn., merchant.
C. F. ROCKWELL, Girard, Penn., merchant.
B. C. ELY, Girard, Penn., druggist.

A PERMANENT CURE OF GRAVEL OF TWELVE YEARS' STANDING—STONE PASSED AND TO BE SEEN.

BURNSIDE, Conn., Dec. 15, 1869.

Dr. Helmbold:

DEAR SIR: It is with much pleasure that I write you upon facts respecting myself. I do not know hardly how to express myself. I have been for the last ten or twelve years the greatest sufferer man could be and live; but more sometimes than others. The complaint was the "kidneys" and "bladder." I have been sometimes from twelve to fourteen hours, and wanted to make water every minute, and could not. Have consulted doctors, both in Massachusetts and this State, and taken pills, I may say by the quart, also liquored medicines, but found no relief from any, and got worse the last six months. I was so that I could scarcely get about. I could not rest night or day. It would soon have been "all up" with me, if I had not seen your advertisement in the Berkshire *Courier*, headed "Kidneys." I read it through and thought I would try it. I purchased a bottle, but, mind you, had not much faith in it. Why should I, when I had been trying so many things and cost me so much? Well, I began taking it, and before I had taken the first bottle I felt bad, but I finished it and got another. By the time I took half of the second I still got worse, (apparently.) When I walked it seemed as if my right kidney was falling from its place, and I felt really bad. I felt so before I had finished the second, that I had made up my mind it was of no use trying any more—and all this time the "Buchu" was doing its work, but I did not know it; so I gave it up and went to Hartford on Saturday to one of the best doctors in the city. He said it was the neck of the bladder, and I should have to undergo an operation. He gave me medicine, and I went home quite downhearted. On Sunday I was unable to go to church. I had not taken any of his medicine, but on my return, continued using the "Buchu," and in the afternoon I had a desire to make water, but could not. About one hour after this I tried again, with the same result; but the next time I took the vessel it was the same as turning a faucet and stopping it off again. It was so for three times, and the third time there was something came through the passage and struck against the side of the vessel. I examined it, and it is the agliest stone or gravel you ever saw, covered over with little pieces which collected together. It is in the color of a mud turtle, and is as hard as flint. So you see the "Buchu" was doing its work, although I was feeling so badly. I procured another bottle, thinking there might be some more behind; but since that has passed, which is eight weeks ago last Sunday, I have been as well as ever I was in my life. I have the stone securely wrapped, and those who have seen it in this place are surprised. I cannot tell you all, but this is a true story of my case, and you are welcome to make such use of my name as you think proper. I am pretty well known in Berkshire; also in Connecticut. The advertisement saved me. Why not publish more? The Springfield *Republican* is a wide-spread paper. If any one wishes to see this wonder, they can do so. I could write all day, but think I have said enough this time, so I remain your ever well wisher,

EDWARD L. HOWARD,

Paper Maker, Burnside, Hartford County, Conn.

REFERS TO

Dr. MACK, Burnside, Conn.
Dr. WRIGHT, North Lee, Mass.
Dr. HOLKUM, North Lee, Mass.
Dr. ADAMS, Stockbridge, Mass.
Dr. SCOTT, North Manchester, Conn.
Dr. JAQUES, Buckland Corners, Conn.
Dr. BEARSFORD, Hartford, Conn.
All of whom treated me for the disease.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU, established upward of nineteen years, prepared by H. T. HELMBOLD, Druggist, No. 594 Broadway, New-York, and No. 104 South 10th-st., Philadelphia, Penn. Price $1 25 per bottle, or six bottles for $6 50, delivered to any address. Sold by druggists everywhere.

None are genuine unless done up in steel-engraved wrapper, with fac-simile of my Chemical Warehouse, and signed H. T. HELMBOLD.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

There were no sales of real estate at the Exchange yesterday. To-day E. H. LUDLOW & Co. will dispose of several lots on Lexington-avenue, near Fifty-fourth-street. So far as appears at present, this will be the only public sale of real estate for the entire week.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.

Clinton-st., w. s., 218.3 ft. s. of Stanton-st., 25.4x100....$12,500
Cherry-st., s. s., 25.2x83....5,000
Essex-st., w. s., between Delancey and Broome sts., 25x87.6....36,000
Greenwich and Dey sts., s. e. corner, 77.2x43.6x42.4x40....75,000
Houston-st., n. s., 125.11 ft. w. of 1st-av., 78.11x17.3....6,500
Houston-st., n. s., 125.11 ft. w. of 1st-av., 78.11x17.3....6,500
Lewis-st., w. s., 190 ft. n. of Stanton-st., 100x20....27,000
Munroe-st., n. s., 200.5 ft. w. of Jackson-st., 25x ½ block....6,000
Vandewater-st., n. w. s., 108.4 ft. n. of n. w. corner of Frankfort-st., 25x100....14,000
30th-st., s. s., 80 ft. w. of 1st-av., 103.2x20.9....10,000
21st-st., s. s., 450.1 ft. e. of 8th-av., 22x18....14,000
28th-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 10th-av., 25.9x98....825
28th-st., s. s., 225 ft. e. of 11th-av., 25.9x98....17,500
44th-st., s. s., 300 ft. w. of 9th-av., 100.4x100....5,000
48th-st., s. s., 275 ft. w. of 5th-av., 100.5x25....19,600
67th-st., n. s., 60x20.5....25,000
79th-st., s. s., 165 ft. e. of 3d-av., 100.2x20....18,000
127th-st., s. s., 191.2 ft. e. of 6th-av., 99.11x18.9....12,500
131st-st., s. s., 225 ft. w. of 5th-av., 99.11x25....nom.
134th-st., s. s., 300 ft. w. of 5th-av., 150x99.11....nom.
Lexington-av., w. s., 27.5 ft. s. of 54th-st., 18x70....21,000
3d-av. and 109th-st., s. e. corner, 150x100....65,000
6th-av., e. s., 258 ft. s. of 48th-st., 76x18.9....19,500
8th-av., w. s., 99.11 ft. n. of 133d-st., 100x25....nom.

Lease Recorded.

Watts-st., No. 7, 5 years, per year....$900

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Baltic-st., n. s., 108 ft. e. of Henry-st., 22.7x39.10x41.4x58.7x25....$4,600
Baltic-st., s. s., 130 ft. e. of Hudson-av., 130.8x120, 10x94.10x125.8....3,750
Baltic-st., s. s., 240 ft. e. of 4th-av., 20x56....2,400
Bergen-st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of Rochester-av., 20x127....500
Columbia-st., e. s., 40 ft. n. of Woodhull-st., 20x80, h. and l....10,500
Ewen-st., w. s., 50 ft. n. of Meserole-st., 25x100....7,400
Grand-st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of Lorrimer-st., 25x100....14,500
Herkimer-st. and Schenectady-av., s. w. corner, 100x100....2,000
Hopkins-st., n. s., 251.1 ft. e. of Throop-av., 20.5x100....5,000
Ivy-st., s. e. s., 90 ft. n. e. of Central-av., 100x100....600
Jackson-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of Graham-av., 25x100....700
Meserole-st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of Lorrimer-st., 25x100....2,000
Park-place, n. s., 21 ft. e. of Park-place, 20x95....10,000
Pulaski-st., n. s., 250 ft. e. of Nostrand-av., 26.9x34.4x25....330
Quincy-st., s. s., 165 ft. e. of Nostrand-av., 20x100....11,000
Rodney-st., s. s., 150 ft. e. of Lee-av., 25x100, h. and l....10,300
Scholes-st. and Varick-av., n. w. corner, 32x25x25x22.11....115
Skillman-st., w. s., 25 ft. w. of Ewen-st., 54x75....2,500
Skillman-st., w. s., 25 ft. n. of Lafayette-av., 18.2x100....5,600
Union-st., w. s., 342.6 ft. e. of 6th-av., 14.6x80....1,300
Webster-st. and Brooklyn-av., centre lines, 289.6x240....11,000
Warren-st., n. s., 82 ft. e. of Flatbush-av., 131x60....17,250
Warren-st., s. s., 196.3 ft. w. of Nevins-st., 20x100....7,000
North 2d-st., s. s., lot No. 47, Ewen assessment map 25x125x25x122, q. c., 1866....1,500
4th-st., s. s., 323.6 ft. e. of Smith-st., 22x100.... } 1,675
5th-st., n. s., 126 ft. s. of Smith-st., 22x100.... }
North 5th-st., s. s., 144.3 ft. e. of 2d-st., 18.9x100....4,500
12th-st., s. s., 482.6 ft. w. of 4th-av., 18.4x100....3,500
14th-st., s. w. s., 207.10 ft. n. w. of 4th-av., 99.9x20x100.4, q. c....nom.
Carlton-av., e. s., 523.5 ft. s. of Fulton-av., 19.8x100....6,500
Classon-av., e. s., 317.7 ft. s. of Wallabout Bridge road, h. and l., 50x100....5,000
Franklin-av., w. s., 60 ft. s. of Lafayette-av., 20x74....6,000
Marcy-av., s. w. s., 60 ft. n. w. of Lynch-st., 20x80....5,450
Portland-av., e. s., 461.8 ft. n. of Myrtle-av., 20x100....7,800
Putnam-av., n. s., 150 ft. w. of Howard-av., 25x100....1,800
Stuyvesant-av., w. s., 82.7 ft. s. of Chauncey-st., 17x28.4x22....2,000
4th-av., w. s., 75.2 ft. n. of 37th-st., 25x100....1,000
4th-av., w. s., 75.2 ft. n. of 38th-st., 25x100....1,000
Gravesend Shell road, 270 ft. n. of R. L. Van-klock's, 50x100....200

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

East Chester.

Elm-place, n. s., 400 ft. w. of Union-place, 100x146.... } $6,300
Elm-place, s. s., 300 ft. w. of Union-place, 100x146.... }
Landing road, n. w. s., adjoining Wm. Le Roy's, 1 11-100 acres....1,300
Washington-place, s. s., lot No. 33 Central Mt. Vernon, 50x100....250
6th-av., e. s., lot No. 308 Central Mt. Vernon, 50x100....300

Morrisania.

Charles-place and Walton-av., s. w. corner, 100x100....$3,200
1st-st., n. e. s., part lot No. 7, Morrisania, 25x217....2,000
141st-st., n. s., 205 ft. w. of Willis-av., 25x100....1,700

Rye.

Oak-st., w. s., 100 ft. from Purchase-st., 70x100....$1,000
Travis-st., w. s., 100 ft. w. of Gas Company's land, 50x70....500

NEW-JERSEY.

Newark.

Belleville-lane, e. s., opposite Catholic burying ground, 53x100....$1,000
Camden-st., w. s., 125 ft. from Godet-st., 25x100....1,500
Broome-st., w. s., 50 ft. from Montgomery-st., 50x100....3,000
Morris-av. and Cabinet-st., n. e. corner, 25x100....800
Warren-st., n. s., 37 ft. from Chatham-st., 50x100....2,500
South 6th-st., w. s., 83 ft. from South Orange-st., 75x102.9....1,350
Pennsylvania-av. and Parkhurst-st., s. e. cor., 32x100....10,000

Belleville.

Kingsland's property, 2 65-100 acres....$1,150

Orange.

Centre-st., w. s., Perry's property, 50x200....$12,000
Sherman-st., e. s., 125 ft. from Dodd-st., 50x150....500

East Orange.

Dodd-st., s. s., adjoining Sweetser's property, 50x160....$400

West Orange.

Indefinite lot, 30-100 acre....$4,600

Hudson City.

Lots Nos. 22, 30, block No. 5, Bramhall's map....$350
Lots Nos. 88, 89, A. Collard's map....2,150

Bergen.

Clendenny-av., n. s., lot No. 101, block No. 2, C. N. Buck's map....$550

North Bergen.

Clarendon-av., lot No. 1, Secaucus map....$100

Jersey City.

North 1st-st., s. s., 25 ft. e. of Monmouth-st., 12x75....$3,600

Greenville.

Plot No. 7, block No. 2, 4½ lots, each 25x100....$3,337

CITY REAL ESTATE.

BROADWAY PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The marble banking building, 37 feet wide, with large vault, known as Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway, adjoining the Metropolitan Bank, corner of Broadway and Pine-st., with immediate possession of the first floor or banking room.

Also,

The spacious banking building Nos. 365 and 367 Broadway, corner of Franklin-st., first or banking floor ready for immediate possession; lot 50x150, through to ally. Inquire of
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—TWO OF THOSE FIVE SUperior four-story brown-stone houses south side of 50th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; 20x50; lot 100; extra plumbed; black walnut parlors; at a bargain. Apply on the premises, or foot of 47th-st., North River, or No. 20 Pine-st., at 2 P. M.
J. W. STEVENS & BROS.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—PARTIES CONtemplating purchasing are requested to examine the new and elegant block of houses on the west side of Madison-av., between 43d and 44th sts. Full particulars can be obtained by applying to the owner, CHARLES DUGGIN, Architect, No. 191 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT FOUR-STORY high-stoop brown-stone-front house in 45th-st., near 5th-av., 20x50; lot full size; constructed by one of our best builders, and in splendid order. Address C. VAN BENSCHOTEN, No. 78 Cedar-st.

A SPLENDID FOUR-STORY HIGH-stoop brown-stone house on 60th-st., near Lexington-av., will be sold with the elegant furniture at a very reasonable price. Particulars and permits of ISAAC HONIG, No. 23 Pine-st.

BROADWAY.—FOR SALE—THE EXTRA wide five-story brown-stone building (store and lot) No. 369 Broadway; 28x180 feet, with an "ell" on Franklin-st. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

BROADWAY.—FOR SALE—A BUILDING and lot opposite the Park, on Broadway. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

BROADWAY.—FOR SALE—A BUILDING and lot below the Astor House, on Broadway. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

DRAWING FOR THE COUNTRY RESIDENCE OF THE LATE C. G. GUENTHER, AT JAMAICA, L. I.

This property, comprising 8½ acres, tastefully laid out with spacious mansion and outbuildings in best repair, costing to the owner $35,000 and for the last twenty-five years in possession of the Guenther family, situated in the limits of the thriving Village of Jamaica, L. I., only ten miles from 34th-st. ferry, New-York, of easy access at all hours by steam and horse cars, has been donated by Mr. W. H. Guenther, son of the lately deceased C. G. Guenther, to be disposed of, and to have the proceeds equally divided between the following benevolent corporations:

1. The German Hospital and Dispensary in the City of New-York.
2. The German Mutual Assistance Society for Widows and Orphans.
3. The German Ladies' Society for the relief of indigent widows, orphans and sick.

The undersigned have been requested by Mr. W. H. Guenther to carry out this noble plan.

They have decided to issue 250 chances at $100 each. The drawing will take place Jan. 6, at 8 o'clock P. M., at the German Liederkranz, No. 38 East 4th-st.

If on the said day a considerable number of tickets should not be disposed of, the undersigned reserve to themselves the right to postpone the drawing; such delay not to exceed a fortnight.

The owner of the number drawn will receive by Mr. W. H. Guenther, at once, a full and indisputable title to the property.

The undersigned entertain the firm hope, that to further the noble purposes of the generous donor the kind-hearted inhabitants of this City will answer promptly to this appeal.

Tickets may be had of each of the members of the Committee and at the office of the New-York *Staats Zeitung*.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1869.

THE COMMITTEE:

E. SAUER, Chairman, No. 65 Exchange-place.
C. ALTHOF, Secretary, No. 20 Park-place.
Dr. C. HENSCHEL, Treasurer, No. 18 West 33d-st.
LOUIS BURGER, No. 160 Canal-st.
Dr. E. KRACKOWIZER, No. 36 West 12th-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT MONTCLAIR, BLOOMfield, N. J., a property of 33 acres, with a good residence, splendidly situated, near present M. and E. R. R., and nearer to proposed Midland Railroad Depots. The location and lay of the land is such that it is capable of being inexpensively and excellently laid out in building plots, offering a rare chance for a profitable investment. Price and particulars by A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 5 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—AT MORRISTOWN, N. J., ON South-st., a most desirable residence, with thirteen rooms and attic, bathroom, water closet, hot and cold water, gas, barn, icehouse, complete garden and fruit trees. For further particulars apply to RANDOLPH BROS., No. 111 Trinity Building, Broadway, New-York, or THEODORE AYERS, Real Estate Agent, Morristown, N. J.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M. Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 6 P. M.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IN WILLIAMSBURG, IN A good neighborhood, a two-story, attic and basement frame house; water, heater and gas; the lot has a two-story building on the rear, suitable for a shop. Apply on the premises, No. 199 South 2d-st., near 7th. Price $7,000; $1,500 to remain; possession to suit.

STORAGE STORES FOR SALE OR to let.—The granite stores Nos. 5 and 6 Atlantic Dock, fronting East River, adjoining Hamilton Ferry. Apply to WM. N. CLARK, No. 179 William-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LEASE.
New corner store, Mercer-st., 25x80.
New houses, 53d-st., near 4th-av., 12.9x50.
New cottages, 107th-st., near Boulevard, 22x31.
Offices, No. 240 Broadway.
Apply to W. R. MORGAN,
No. 12 Washington-place.

FIFTH-AV.—TO LEASE FOR TWENTY YEARS AND RENEWALS—A wide corner of 5th-av. and side street, below the Fifth-avenue Hotel; ground rent, $15,000 per annum.

ALSO,

The large stone building and lot through to alley, No. 184 5th-av., as it is or to be altered, and with ground rent lease if wanted 5, 10, 15 or 20 years. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

BROADWAY STORE TO LET ON lease.—The spacious stone-front store No. 351 Broadway, 30x200, through to Mercer-st., to let for three or five years. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LEASE—FOR TWENTY YEARS AND renewals, a large corner, about ninety feet front on 5th-av., above the Brevoort House; will build for a good tenant hotel or stores. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

OFFICE TO LET.—TWO FRONT ROOMS on the second floor of No. 2 New Chambers-st. Inquire on the premises of LEXOW & VOIGT, or of W. L. CONKLIN, No. 18 4th-av.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE TWO LARGE five-story brown-stone dwellings in East 14th-st., opposite Tammany Hall, and extra land in the rear; all modern conveniences, in prime order; well adapted for a respectable boarding house; 36 rooms, besides kitchen and cellar. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

FIFTH-AVENUE.—TO LET OR LEASE.—The five four-story first-class marble-front houses, each 20x70, lot 100 feet, on the east side of 5th-av., between 57th and 58th sts.; a very desirable location, being in full view of the Central Park and grand circle. Apply to WM. & E. A. CRUIKSHANK, No. 55 Broadway.

TO LET—NO. 388 LEXINGTON-AV., A FIRST-class four-story brown-stone house, having all the modern improvements and in complete order; can be seen at any time without permit. For terms apply to R. BLANCO, No. 13 South William-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—A first-class four-story English basement house, completely furnished and in perfect repair; located on 5th-av., Murray Hill; rent $6,000 per annum, for three or five years. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, 2 Pine-st.

TO LEASE—LARGE FIRST-CLASS BOARDing house or private hotel, centrally located, newly fitted up, in complete order. R. G. LOCKE, No. 141 8th-st., opposite Clinton Hall.

TO LET—THIRD FLOOR, FOUR ROOMS, No. 230 West 58th-st., fronting Central Park.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—BY A RESPONSIBLE PARTY, a modern three-story house, fully and neatly furnished, for a private boarding house, between 5d and 6th avs., and 12th and 23d sts.; price not to exceed $250 per month; full particulars given or no attention paid. Address E., Box No. 146 *Times* Office.

WANTED—TO HIRE A SMALL HOUSE with all the modern improvements, between 14th and 20th sts.; rent not to exceed $800 to $1,000. Address B., Morrisania, Westchester County, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

HOUSE AND LOT ON WEST 44TH-ST. FOR SALE.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, 1870, at 12 M., at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

WEST 44TH-ST.—The three-story high-stoop brick house and lot No. 51 West 44th-st., north side, between 5th and 6th avs., in fine order and with the modern conveniences; 60 per cent. on mortgage. Maps at No. 77 Cedar-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE LOTS ON LEXINGTON-AV. BETWEEN 54TH AND 55TH STS.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Jan. 6, 1870, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York:

LEXINGTON-AV.—Two lots, east side of Lexington-av., 25.5 feet north of 54th-st., each lot 25x100 feet. $9,000 can remain on bond and mortgage.

Maps, &c., at the auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

FINANCIAL.

SOUTHERN CENTRAL RAILROAD

OF NEW-YORK.

FIRST MORTGAGE

THIRTY-YEAR SEVEN PER CENT.

CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND BONDS.

FOR SALE BY

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS,

NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES.

TANNER & CO.,

BANKERS,

NO. 49 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

have for sale a line of Investment Securities of the highest order. Among them,

8 Per Cent. First Mortgage Gold Bonds St. Louis and St. Joseph R. R. Co., May and November.
8 Per Cent. First Mortgage Gold Bonds St. Joseph and Denver City R. R. Co., February and August.
10 Per Cent. Bonds of Marion County, Missouri, May and November.
10 Per Cent. Bonds of Monroe County, Missouri, January and July.

All of which we can recommend with the utmost confidence.
TANNER & CO.,
No. 49 Wall-st., New-York.

EGLESTON & SMITH,

NO. 11 BROAD-STREET,

Deal in all classes of

RAILWAY, COUNTY AND CITY BONDS,

Buy and sell, on commission,

GOVERNMENT, RAILWAY AND OTHER STOCKS.

And receive Deposits, subject to checks, allowing interest on balances.

OFFICE OF WELLS, FARGO & COMPANY, }
No. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1869. }

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the transfer books of Wells, Fargo & Company will be closed on the 19th day of January, 1870, at 3 o'clock P. M., to enable the Company to ascertain who are owners of the stock of the old Ten Million Capital. The owners of that stock will be entitled to participate in the distribution of assets provided for by the agreement with the Pacific Express Company.

The transfer books will be opened on the 22d day of January, at 10 o'clock A. M., after which time the $5,000,000 new stock will be delivered.

Notice is also given that the transfer books of this Company will be closed on the 28th day of January, 1870, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of holding the annual election for Directors of this Company. The books will be reopened on the 7th day of February, at 10 o'clock A. M. GEORGE K. OTIS, Secretary.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE }
CITY OF NEW-YORK, }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1869. }

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this bank for the election of nine Directors and three Inspectors of Election, will be held at their banking room on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, 1870, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books will be closed from the close of business on Friday, Jan. 7, until the following Wednesday morning. S. SEAMAN, Cashier.

OFFICE METROPOLITAN GASLIGHT COMPANY, }
BROADWAY, CORNER 42D-ST., }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1869. }

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Metropolitan Gaslight Company for the election of Directors, will be held at this office on MONDAY, Jan. 10, 1870. Polls open from 11 A. M. to 4 P. M.
WM. MEIKLEHAM, Secretary.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK, }
Dec. 28, 1869. }

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, No. 212 Broadway, on the second TUESDAY in January, (11th proximo,) between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

GROCERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1869.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this bank will be held at the banking house on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, 1870, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Pensacola Land Association will be held at the office of the undersigned, No. 60 Wall-st., at 1 o'clock on THURSDAY, the 27th inst.
N. THURSTON, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1870.

FINANCIAL.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,

NO. 336 BROADWAY.

CAPITAL - $1,000,000

PAYS 4 PER CENT. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

PAYS 5 PER CENT. INTEREST ON SPECIAL DEPOSITS FOR SIX MONTHS OR LONGER.

THE COMPANY IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY FOR MONEYS PAID INTO COURT, AND RECEIVES MONEYS IN TRUST.

DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.
E. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President. BENJ. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

BANKING HOUSE OF Geo. Opdyke & Co.

35 Nassau St., CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.

PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.

INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.

COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

EIGHT PER CENT. GOLD

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE ISSUE OF

$1,500,000

BY THE

ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY R. R. CO.,

in denominations of $1,000 and $500, coupon or registered, with interest at Eight per cent. per annum, payable 15th February and August, in Gold, free of United States taxes, in New-York or Europe. The bonds have thirty years to run, payable in New-York in Gold. Trustees, Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, of New-York. The mortgage which secures these Bonds is at the rate of $12,500 per mile; covers a completed road for every bond issued, and is a first and only mortgage. This line connecting St. Joseph with Fort Kearney will make a short and through route to California.

The Company have a Capital Stock of	$10,000,000
And a Grant of Land from Congress of 1,600,000 acres, valued at the lowest estimate at	4,000,000
First Mortgage Bonds	1,500,000
Total	$15,500,000

Length of road, 271 miles; price, 97½ and accrued interest. Can be obtained from the undersigned. Also pamphlets, maps and information relating thereto. These bonds being so well secured and yielding a large income, are desirable to parties seeking safe and lucrative investments.

W. P. CONVERSE & CO., Com'l Agents,
No. 54 Pine-st., New-York.
TANNER & CO., Fiscal Agents,
No. 49 Wall-st., New-York.

MUNROE & CO.,

AMERICAN BANKERS,

NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

NO. 8 WALL-ST.,
New-York.

Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers in all parts of Europe, &c. Exchange on Paris.

BANKERS' AND BROKERS' ASSOCIATION.

NO. 16 BROAD-ST.

LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY.

CAPITAL	$1,000,000
PAID IN	$500,000

TRUSTEES.

H. M. BENEDICT, Pres't Gold Ex. Bank.	G. T. BONNER, G. T. Bonner & Co.
J. L. BROWNELL, J. L. Brownell & Bro.	T. S. MARLOR.
T. H. MARVIN, Marvin Bros. & Co.	JAMES D. SMITH, Jameson, Smith & Cotting.
T. B. STOUT, Stout & Dickinson.	R. W. MARTIN, Jr., R. W. Martin, Jr., & Co.
A. M. FERRIS, A. M. Ferris & Bro.	JAMES B. COLGATE, Trevor & Colgate.
T. B. MUSGRAVE, Musgrave & Co.	RUFUS HATCH, No. 17 Broad-st.
	JOHN BONNER, John Bonner & Co.

Transacts a general banking business.

Receives deposits subject to check at sight, and allows five per cent. interest on balance.

Interest allowed on deposits for a specified time, as per agreement.
JOHN BONNER, President.
D. W. BERDAN, Manager.

HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY.

Sealed proposals addressed to William H. Swift, at Messrs. Ward, Campbell & Co.'s, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York, or to R. S. Watson, Treasurer, Boston, will be received until noon on FRIDAY, Jan. 7, 1870, for the sale of FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS of the Land Bonds of said Company to the undersigned Trustees, in accordance with the provisions of the indenture of mortgage, dated April 1, 1862.

The bids will be opened at the office of the Company in Boston, on SATURDAY, Jan. 8, and the accepted bids declared.

WILLIAM H. SWIFT, }
SIDNEY BARTLETT, } Trustees.
NATHANIEL THAYER, }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1869.

O. E. WOOD,

NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.,

OFFERS FOR SALE

$25,000 LOUISIANA PENITENTIARY 7 PER CENT. BONDS AT 75.

$50,000 CITY OF NEW-ORLEANS 7 PER CENT. BONDS AT 75 AND INTEREST.

ALL PAYABLE IN NEW-YORK.

CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY, (of Maryland,) }
No. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, }
Dec. 28, 1869. }

BONDS WANTED.—THIS COMPANY DEsires to purchase, for its sinking fund, an amount of its mortgage bonds equal to $22,755 (twenty-two thousand seven hundred and fifty-five dollars) in cash, and will receive proposals for the surrender to it of any of said bonds to that extent.

Proposals should be addressed to the "Committee on Sinking Fund," at the office of the Company, No. 71 Broadway, on or before the 12th day of January, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., when the same will be opened and the amount awarded to the most favorable bidders for the Company.
JAMES S. MACKIE, Vice-President.

MERCANTILE NATIONAL BANK, }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1869. }

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, corner Broadway and Dey-st., on TUESDAY, the 11th day of January next, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
N. AMERMAN, Cashier.

THE NINTH NATIONAL BANK, }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1869. }

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this bank will be held at the banking rooms, No. 363 Broadway, on the SECOND TUESDAY in January, (11th prox.,) between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M. JOHN T. HILL, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL CITIZENS' BANK, }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1869. }

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Bank will be held at the banking room on TUESDAY, the 11th day of January next. Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M.
W. H. OAKLEY, Cashier.

PHENIX NATIONAL BANK, }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1869. }

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this bank will be held at the banking house, No. 45 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, the 11th January next. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK, }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1869. }

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this Bank will be held at the banking rooms on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, 1870, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. A. GILBERT, Cashier.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1869.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this bank will be held at the banking rooms, No. 650 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, 1870, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK, }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1869. }

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors will be held on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, from 12 M. to 2 P. M. ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

STATE OF ARKANSAS.—NOTICE IS hereby given that the Coupons of the Funded Debt Bonds of the State of Arkansas, falling due Jan. 1, 1870, will be paid on and after that date upon presentation at the American Exchange National Bank, New-York. HENRY PAGE,
LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Dec. 18, 1869. State Treasurer.

12½ PER CENT. INTEREST—CHEAPest securities in the market.
UNION PACIFIC LAND GRANT BONDS, bearing 7 per cent. (currency) interest. FOR SALE at 56½ and accrued interest. These bonds are taken at par in the purchase of the Company's lands.
CORNE & STANTON, No. 25 Broad-st.

NATIONAL BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1869. }

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, No. 124 Bowery, on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, 1870, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
G. G. BRINCKERHOFF, Cashier.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1869.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRteen Directors will be held at their banking house on TUESDAY, the 11th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
R. BUCK, Cashier.

$333,000 TO LOAN ON STRICTly first-class New-York and Brooklyn property, in sums to suit, on first and second mortgages. Bonds, stocks and notes negotiated. R. F. COOK, No. 176 Broadway, Rooms Nos. 19 and 20, Howard Building.

WANTED—ON FIRST-CLASS BROADWAY property, $100,000 on bond and mortgage; property has a large rent roll; lot about 85x150 feet; building first class. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND IN GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1870—3 P. M.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered, 1881	115½	116¼	5-20 Coupon, '67.	112¾	112¾
Coupon, 1881	115½	116¼	5-20 Coupon, '68.	112¾	112¾
5-20 Regis., 1862	112¾	112¾	10-40 Regis.	110	110¾
5-20 Coupon, '62.	112¾	114	10-40 Coupon	110¾	111
5-20 Coupon, '64.	112¾	112¾	Gold	119¾	119¾
5-20 Coupon, '65.	112¾	112¾	U. S. Cur. Pac.	109¾	109¾
5-20 Coupon, '65.					
Jan. and July	112¾	112¾			

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION

RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,

NO. 18 WALL-ST.,

Issue letters of credit for

TRAVELERS,

Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through

DREXEL, HARJES & CO.,

NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,

BANKERS.

Paris, No. 12 Rue de la Paix; New-York, No. 19 William-st.; Boston, No. 76 State-st.

Issue bills on Paris and the Union Bank of London in sums to suit; also circular letters of credit for travelers, available throughout the world. Letters to their care for travelers registered on receipt and delivery.

Agents for the *Times* in Europe.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

Issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

LOCKWOOD & CO.,

BANKERS,

NO. 94 BROADWAY,

Deal in United States, Railway and other securities.

STATE OF TENNESSEE

PAST DUE COUPONS

BOUGHT BY

LEHY & BORG,

No. 41 Pine-st., New-York.

THE FOLLOWING NOTICE HAS been sent to the President of the Stock Exchange by the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company:

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 13, 1869.

To the President of the Stock Exchange, New-York:

SIR: To comply with the third article of your by-laws, I hereby give you notice of our intention to issue $6,000,000 of convertible seven per cent. bonds, free of taxes, which we have negotiated at par, without commissions. One-half of said bonds are convertible at any time after their issue, and the other half after Jan. 1, 1872.

The purchasers are required to take the bonds as follows, viz.:

1,500,000 January, 1870. } Convertible after issue.
1,500,000 July 15, 1870. }
1,500,000 Jan. 15, 1871. } Convertible after Jan. 1
1,500,000 in 1871 and 1872, as required, on 60 days' notice. } 1872.

The object of this issue of bonds is to provide the means to complete several branch roads in course of construction, to provide additional rolling stock and the necessary consequent enlargement of workshops, wharves for the shipment of coal, new engine houses, sidings, &c.

I believe the foregoing information is in strict conformity with your by-laws. Very respectfully,
(Signed) FRANKLIN B. GOWEN, President.

OFFICE OF THE DRY DOCK, EAST BROADWAY }
AND BATTERY RAILROAD COMPANY, }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1869. }

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this Company, and for Inspectors of next election, will be held on TUESDAY, 11th January, 1870, at the office of the Company, Avenue B and East 14th-st. Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M. Transfer books will be closed until 12th January.
RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

OFFICE NEW-YORK FLOATING DRY DOCK CO., }
NO. 254 SOUTH-ST., }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1869. }

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF THIS Company for the election of nine Directors and three Inspectors of Election will be held at the Company's office on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, 1870, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from Jan. 6 to the 12th. By order.
H. V. MASON, Secretary.

SOUTH GEORGIA AND FLORIDA RAILROAD COMPANY'S First Mortgage Seven Per Cent Bonds, indorsed by the State of Georgia, and both principal and interest guaranteed by the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad Company, by which the former road has been leased.

It is fifty-eight miles in length, and the entire issue of the bonds is but $500,000. For sale by
M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 12 Pine-st.

TEN PER CENT. SECURITY OF Cook County, Ill., (in which the City of Chicago is situated.) Certificates of indebtedness payable in eighteen months from 1st January; interest payable semi-annually at the National Park Bank, New-York. A small amount of this security has been issued to complete public works and is offered for sale in sums to suit. LOCKWOOD & CO.,
No. 94 Broadway.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK }
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1869. }

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this bank will be held at the banking house on TUESDAY, the 11th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

OFFICE CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY, }
NO. 102 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1869. }

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this Company will be held on MONDAY, the 10th day of January next, at this office. The poll will open at 12 o'clock, and remain open one hour. CYRUS PECK, Secretary.

BOWERY NATIONAL BANK, }
NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1870. }

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this bank will be held at the banking house, No. 62 Bowery, on TUESDAY, the 18th inst., between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
R. HAMILTON, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY, }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1869. }

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this Company, and for Inspectors, will be held at the Company's office, No. 71 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, the 11th January, 1870, commencing at 12 o'clock M., and closing at 1 o'clock P. M.
A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders (for the election of officers, &c.) of the Nova Scotia Coal Company will be held on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 12, at 2½ o'clock, at the office of the Company, No. 42 Broadway, Room No. 37. I. N. SOPER, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

SIX PER CENT.,

FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK, }
CORNER 3D-AV. AND 26TH-ST., }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1869. }

DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, free from Government tax, on all sums from $1 to $5,000, will be paid on and after the third MONDAY in January.
SPENCER K. GREEN,
WM. B. BIRKIN, Secretary. President.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON RAILROAD CO., STONINGTON RAILROAD, }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1869. }

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE half per Cent. (3½), out of the earnings of the last six months, will be paid, free of Government tax, at the office of Messrs. M. Morgans' Sons, No. 30 William-st., on the 3d day of January.

Transfer books will be closed until the 3d prox.
F. B. NOYES, Secretary.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK, OF NEW-YORK, }
Dec. 21, 1869. }

THE DIRECTORS OF THE NATIONAL PARK BANK have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Seven (7) per Cent., free of tax, payable first MONDAY in January next.

The transfer books will be closed from Dec. 22 until Jan. 3 inclusive. J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HUDSON IRON COMPANY, }
HUDSON, N. Y., Dec. 29, 1869. }

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES of the Hudson Iron Company have this day declared a dividend of twenty per cent., payable at their office in this City, on the 15th day of January, 1870, to the stockholders whose names shall on that day stand in the books of said Company as stockholders.
S. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

ELEVENTH WARD BANK, }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1869. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., free of all taxes, payable on and after Jan. 4, 1870.

The transfer books will remain closed until that date. CHARLES B. BROWN, Cashier.

OFFICE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1870. }

THIRTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.—THE Directors of this Company have declared a Dividend of Six per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
WM. A. BUETIS, Jr., Secretary.

YONKERS AND NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE CO., }
HOWARD BUILDING, No. 176 BROADWAY, }
NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1870. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of tax, payable on demand. JOHN W. MURRAY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LONG ISLAND INSURANCE CO., }
No. 48 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1870. }

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of Seven per Cent., free of tax, has this day been declared, payable on demand.
WM. W. HENSHAW, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
No. 11 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1870. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand. JAMES GILMORE, Secretary.

THE COUPONS DUE JAN. 1, 1870, of the first mortgage bonds of St. Paul and Pacific Railroad Company (First Division Branch Line) will be paid on and after that date upon presentation at the office of DABNEY, MORGAN & CO., No. 53 Exchange-place.

DIVIDENDS.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, }
OFFICE No. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST., }
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 22, 1869. }

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The transfer books of this Company will be closed on FRIDAY, the 31st inst., and reopened on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, 1870.

A Dividend of Five per Cent. has been declared on the preferred and common stock, clear of national and State taxes, payable in cash on and after Jan. 17, 1870, to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 31st inst.

All payable at this office. All orders for dividends must be witnessed and stamped.
S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

No. 283 Bowery, near Houston-st.

DIVIDEND AND EXTRA DIVIDEND!

The Trustees have declared the usual Dividend of six per Cent. per annum on all sums of from $5 to $10,000 entitled thereto for the six months and three months ending Dec. 31. And also an EXTRA DIVIDEND of One per Cent. for the past six months on the above-entitled sums, which, together with the extra dividend declared in July, makes Eight per Cent. for the past year. Payable on and after Jan. 17.
ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
HENRY C. FESHER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, }
TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 88 WALL-ST., }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1869. }

FIFTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have this day declared the regular QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF SIX (6) PER CENT., payable to the stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after the 5th of January next.

Transfer books will be closed on the afternoon of the 27th inst., and reopened on the morning of the 7th proximo. HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
CHARTERED 1824. }
OFFICES: { 191 Broadway, cor. Dey-st., New-York. }
{ 11 Court-st., cor. Remsen, Brooklyn. }
BROOKLYN, Jan. 3, 1870. }

SEVENTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.

The usual Semi-Annual Dividend of Ten (10) Per Cent. and Government tax (payable on demand) has this day been declared from the profits of the last six months. T. C. BERGEN, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.

PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

NO. 398 CANAL-ST.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1870.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of SIX PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
FRED. V. PRICE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY,

NO. 66 WALL-ST.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1870.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six Per Cent., (free from Government tax,) payable on and after the 10th inst.
THEODORE KEELER, Secretary.

PASSAIC WATER COMPANY.

The bonds of the Passaic Water Company maturing Jan. 15, 1870, will be paid at the First National Bank, Paterson, N. J., on and after Jan. 10, 1870.

The interest coupons will be paid as heretofore at the Metropolitan National Bank, New-York.
JOHN J. BROWN, Treasurer.
PATERSON, Jan. 1, 1870.

TWENTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.

PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

Office No. 237 Broadway.

A semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. has been declared, payable on demand, free from Government tax. GEO. ALGER, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1870.

LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN }
RAILWAY COMPANY, }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1869. }

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE DIRECTORS of this Company have THIS DAY declared a Dividend of Four per Cent., payable, free of Government tax, on the 1st day of February next, at the office of the Union Trust Company of New-York.

The transfer books will be closed on the 30th day of December inst., at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New-York, and be closed on the 15th day of January, at the close of business, and be reopened on the 2d day of February next.
JAMES H. BANKER, Treasurer.

ROME, WATERTOWN AND OGDENSBURGH RAILROAD, }
VICE-PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, }
NO. 12 COLLEGE-PLACE, }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1869. }

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free, payable on and after the 15th of January proximo. Transfer books will be closed on the 26th instant, and so remain till date of payment.

Stock registered in New-York will be paid at the Mercantile Bank for a period of sixty days.
MARCELLUS MASSEY, Vice-President.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., }
NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1870. }

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. in cash, free of Government tax, has been declared by the Board of Directors of this Company, payable on the 1st day of February next, to the holders of full paid shares registered at the close of the 17th day of January inst., after which date and until the 5th day of February next the transfer books will be closed. THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF }
NEW-YORK—NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1869. }

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free from tax, has THIS DAY been declared, out of the earnings of the past six months, payable to stockholders of this bank, on and after Monday, Jan. 3, 1870.

The transfer books will be closed on the afternoon of the 22d instant, and reopened on the morning of Wednesday, Jan. 12, 1870. C. F. COLES, Cashier.

NAUGATUCK RAILROAD COMPANY, }
TREASURER'S OFFICE, }
BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Jan. 4, 1870. }

DIVIDEND NO. 39.—THE DIRECTORS have declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock, free of Government tax, payable on the 15th day of February next, to which date inclusive the transfer books will be closed.
H. NICHOLS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE CO., }
HOWARD BUILDING, No. 176 BROADWAY, }
NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1870. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared the regular Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand.
ALFRED A. REEVES, Secretary.

LOUISIANA NATIONAL BANK, }
NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 31, 1869. }

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. has been declared from the net profits for six months ending this day, payable to shareholders here, and at the office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 27 Pine-st., New-York, on and after 10th inst.
J. H. OGLESBY, President.

OFFICE OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' INS. CO., }
No. 100 BROADWAY, }
NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1870. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
DANIEL A. SMITH, Secretary.

PHENIX NATIONAL BANK, }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1869. }

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have this day declared a Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., free from tax, payable on and after Jan. 3, 1870.

The transfer books will be closed from this date until Jan. 12, 1870. JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK, }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1869. }

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT., free of all tax, has this day been declared, payable on and after the 3d day of January next. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
J. L. JEWETT, Jr., Cashier.

OFFICE STONINGTON STEAMBOAT COMPANY, }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1869. }

A DIVIDEND OF SEVEN PER CENT. on the profits of the last six months will be paid on MONDAY, Jan. 3, 1870, at the office of M. Morgan's Sons, No. 30 William-st.
D. S. BABCOCK, President.

OFFICE OF THE TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE CO., }
NO. 163 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1870. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE (this day) declared a semi-annual Dividend of Seven (7) per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 10th inst.
T. Y. BROWN, Secretary.

MECHANICS' BANK, ST. LOUIS, Dec. 31, 1869.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—AT A MEETING of the Board of Directors, held this day, a semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent. was declared, free of all tax, payable on demand. Eastern stockholders will receive their dividends at the National Bank of the Republic, New-York.
GEO. T. HULSE, Cashier.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1869. }

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) per Cent., free of tax, will be paid to the stockholders of this bank on and after MONDAY, Jan. 3, 1870.

The transfer book will be closed from this date to day of payment. WM. H. COX, Cashier.

THE MACON AND WESTERN RAILroad Company of Georgia have declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free from Government tax, payable to the shareholders registered in the New-York office at the National Bank of the Republic, New-York, on the 20th day of January, 1870, until which date the transfer books will be closed.
MILO S. FREEMAN, Treasurer.

THE COUPONS OF THE NEW-YORK and Oswego Midland Railroad First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Gold Bonds, due Jan. 1, 1870, will be paid on and after that date, (free of Government tax,) on presentation at the Banking House of George Opdyke & Co., No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.
D. C. LITTLEJOHN, President.
ONEIDA, N. Y., Dec. 18, 1869.

SIXTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.—UNITED STATES FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Seven (7) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
W. WILSON UNDERHILL, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1870.

THIRTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.—HANOVER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand at their office, No. 45 Wall-st. I. REMSEN LANE,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1870. Secretary.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST Mortgage Bonds of the Macon and Brunswick Railroad Company, due Jan. 1, 1870, will be paid on and after that date upon presentation, at the office of
DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE in New-York.—Dividend.—A semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free from Government tax, has been declared on the capital stock of this bank, payable on and after Jan. 10. H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK, }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1869. }

A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. will be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 3, 1870, free of tax. ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN }
RAILROAD COMPANY. }

DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. in cash, will be paid Jan. 20. Transfer books are closed until that date. A. J. ODELL, Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS.

COMMERCE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY }
OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE NO. 9 WALL-ST., }
NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1870. }

DIVIDEND.

A semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. (free from Government tax) has this day been declared payable on and after MONDAY, the 10th inst.
WILLIAM E. HOXIE, Secretary.

THIRTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE CO., }
NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1870. }

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
W. A. ANDERSON, Secretary.

FOURTH DIVIDEND.—BANKERS' AND BROKERS' ASSOCIATION.—The Board of Trustees have declared a quarterly Dividend of Three per Cent. on the paid-up capital, free of Government tax, payable on the 8th inst.

Transfer books will close on the 6th inst. and reopen on the 10th inst. T. B. STOUT,
JAN. 3, 1870. Secretary.

AUCTION SALES.

ADJOURNED BANKRUPT'S SALE.—In the matter of the petition of PETER C. HARTOUGH for an adjudication of bankruptcy, of the firm of P. C. Hartough & Co.

Under and pursuant to an order in this proceeding made by his Honor, S. Blatchford, Justice, on the 26th day of November, 1869, I shall sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, the entire stock then remaining unsold of

LUMBER AND TIMBER,

consisting of white and yellow pine and oak, tools, implements, personal property, office fixtures, consisting of safe, desks, chairs, clock, &c.; one schooner and miscellaneous mill fixtures, the property of the late firm of P. C. Hartough & Co., at the office and on the premises lately occupied by said firm at the saw mill foot of 27th and 28th sts., North River, on THURSDAY, the 30th day of December instant.
O. F. POTTER, Receiver, &c.

Dated Dec. 15, 1869.

The above sale is adjourned, by order of the Court, to THURSDAY, the 6th day of January, 1870, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the same place.
O. F. POTTER, Receiver.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesrooms, Nos. 99 Chambers and 77 Reade sts.; Art Galleries, Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway, southwest corner of 12th-st.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER—On THURSDAY, Jan. 6, 1870, at 10½ o'clock, at our salesrooms, Nos. 99 Chambers and 77 Reade sts.—Genteel household furniture, oil paintings, &c., consisting of carpets, rosewood suite and crimson-figured brocatel black-walnut suite in green reps, carved black-walnut bedsteads, hair mattresses, paillasses, patent and enameled cottage suites, rosewood marble-top centre tables, silver-plated ware, &c., &c.

Also,

An invoice of oil paintings in gilt frames, representing home and foreign scenes.

At 12 o'clock,

One rosewood piano, one mahogany grand action piano, and two melodeons. Also, a very superior banker's safe, with inside safe, both fire and burglar proof, and cost originally $950. Also, a second-hand safe by Lillie, and one second-hand safe by Herring, without reserve.

CLINTON HALL BOOK SALEROOMS and Art Galleries, LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Auctioneers.

THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 6, at 7 o'clock—Sale of a fine COLLECTION OF BOOKS, comprising portions of private libraries, consisting of a large selection of MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS in various departments of literature. Catalogues ready. Books on exhibition.

SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 8, at 7 o'clock—Sale of a COLLECTION OF BOOKS, comprising a large assortment of STANDARD AND MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS, THEOLOGICAL WORKS, &c., &c. Catalogues ready.

MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 10, at 7½ o'clock—Sale of a fine COLLECTION OF PORTRAITS, comprising over 10,000 prints, framed and not framed; also, a number of valuable AUTOGRAPHS, &c., &c. See catalogues.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

FRIDAY, JAN. 7, AT 10 A. M., AT the Salesroom, Willoughby corner of Pearl-st., Brooklyn. A general assortment of parlor, chamber and dining room furniture, mirrors, carpets, stoves, &c. Also at 1 P. M., an invoice of fine gold jewelry, ladies' and gentlemen's watches, diamonds, pins, ear and finger rings, &c.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT on the 29th day of December, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of N. BANGS WILLIAMS, of the City of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings and State of New-York, who has carried on business for the six months next immediately preceding the filing of his petition in the City of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 24th day of January, A. D. 1870, at 11 o'clock A. M.
S. R. HARLOW, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 18th day of December, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ROBERT WILSON, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in New-York City, before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register, on the 18th day of January, A. D. 1870, at 12 o'clock M.
S. R. HARLOW, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM M. BABBOTT, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by William M. Babbott, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 17th day of January, 1870, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 15th day of December, 1869. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
d23-law3wTh*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY KLEIN, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Henry Klein, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 17th day of January, 1870, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 22d day of December, 1869. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
d23-law3wTh*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SYLVESTER F. DEWEY and JAMES H. TAYLOR, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Sylvester F. Dewey and James H. Taylor, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 28th day of January, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 44 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 5th day of January, 1870.
ja6-law3wTh* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES E. SALOMON and JACOB W. RIGLANDER, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Charles E. Salomon and Jacob W. Riglander, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 28th day of January, 1870, at 12 o'clock, M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 44 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 5th day of January, 1870. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
ja6-law3wTh*

NO. 2,916.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ANTONIO L. MORA, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Antonio L. Mora, of New-York City, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt, under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 27th day of January, A. D. 1870, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., (corner of Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4,) in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 29th day of December, 1869. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
d30-law3wTh*

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the subscriber, appointed by the Supreme Court, receiver of the estate, funds and effects of the BAILEY MANUFACTURING COMPANY, of the City of New-York, does hereby call a general meeting of the creditors of the said Company, at No. 169 Broadway, Room No. 18, in the City of New-York, on the 7th day of January, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., when all accounts and demands for and against such corporation and all the open and subsisting contracts will be ascertained and adjusted as far as may be; and the amount of moneys in the hands of the receiver declared.—Dated New-York, Nov. 8, 1869.
n9-law10wTh] CHARLES FANNING, Receiver, &c.
MUNDY & STOUT, Attorneys, 169 Broadway, N. Y.

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT.—NOTICE is hereby given that EDWIN T. CASE, of the City of Newark, in the County of Essex and State of New-Jersey, has this day made an assignment to the subscriber of his estate for the equal benefit of his creditors, and that said creditors must exhibit their respective claims, under oath or affirmation within the term of three months.—Dated Newark, N. J., Dec. 17, 1869. JAMES F. BOND,
d23-law8wTh* Assignee, &c., of Edwin T. Case.

TWO DOUBLE GLUE KETTLES FOR sale; capacity about 60 gallons each. To be seen at No. 301 Pearl-st., up stairs.

SAVINGS BANKS.

SEVEN PER CENT. INTEREST.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

No. 3 Chambers-st.

On and after MONDAY, the 17th day of January next, this institution will pay interest, at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, on all sums which have remained on deposit for three or six months previous to the 1st day of January, 1870. Interest not called for will be credited as an original deposit.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3, and, on Thursdays from 10 to 7.
WILLIAM H. SLOCUM, President.
CHARLES A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION.

NO. 96 WARREN-ST.

1870 January interest. The usual semi-annual interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums from $1 to $5,000, which have remained on deposit for three or six months previous to Jan. 1, will be paid to depositors on and after Jan. 17, or if not drawn, will be credited to the account, and draw interest from Jan. 1 the same as a deposit. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums from $1 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION.

NO. 644 BROADWAY, CORNER BLEECKER-ST.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1869.

THIRTY-EIGHTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND,

At the rate of

SIX PER CENT.

per annum on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

The Trustees of this institution have directed interest to be paid as above, on all amounts remaining on deposit for three or six months previous to Jan. 1. Payable on and after MONDAY, Jan. 17.

If not withdrawn, will be added to the principal, and receive interest the same as a deposit of Jan. 1.
E. J. BROWN, President.
EDWARD SCHELL, Treasurer.
C. F. ALVORD, Secretary.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1870.

Interest will be paid to depositors at the rate of Six (6) per Cent. (free from Government tax) on all sums from FIVE dollars to TWO THOUSAND dollars, and on all sums exceeding two thousand dollars Five (5) per Cent. upon such excess of deposits, agreeably with the provisions of the by-laws, on and after Monday, the 17th of January, 1870.

An EXTRA DIVIDEND will also be paid at the same time of ONE-HALF of the above rates.

All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest accordingly from the 1st inst.

The bank is open for business daily from 10 until 3 o'clock, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 5 until 7 o'clock, at No. 130 Bowery.

By order of the Board of Trustees.
THOMAS JEREMIAH, President.
GILES H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK.

No. 366 6th-av., (Booth's Building.)

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8.

Money deposited on or before Jan. 15 will draw interest from Jan. 1, at

SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

A semi-annual Dividend at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum will be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 10.
WM. M. GILES, President.
H. K. THURBER, } Vice-Presidents.
HUGH MURRAY, }
ISAAC S. BARRETT, Secretary.

N. B.—Drafts on all principal towns in Europe sold at the lowest rates of exchange.

DRY DOCK SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 341 and 343 East 4th-st., near Avenue D.

On the 1st of January, 1870, and until further notice, interest at the following rates will be paid to depositors: SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM on sums of $1,000 and under.

Six per cent. per annum on all sums over $1,000. Interest paid on deposits made on Jan. 8, 1870.
ANDREW MILLS, President.
JAMES L. STEWART, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK.

Chatham-square and New Bowery.

SEVEN PER CENT. INTEREST.

On and after MONDAY, the 17th day of January next, this bank will pay a DIVIDEND on the deposits of the past three and six months at the rate of SEVEN PER CENT. per annum on ALL SUMS entitled thereto.
HARRISON HALL, President.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.
CHAS. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.

N. B.—Money deposited now will draw interest from Jan. 1.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK.

No. 1,146 Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts.

The usual semi-annual Dividend at the rate of six per Cent. per annum on all deposits entitled thereto on the 1st day of January, will be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 17, 1870.

All money deposited now will draw interest from Jan. 1. CHARLES PECK, President.
CHARLES T. RODGERS, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION.

No. 227 Broadway, entrance on Park-place.

DIVIDEND.—Interest on deposits entitled thereto for the six months ending Dec. 31, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums of $5 and upward, will be paid on and after Monday, Jan. 17, 1870.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Sec. PETER CUMMING, Acct.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight-st.

SIX PER CENT. interest on $5 to $5,000.

Money deposited on or before Jan. 20 will bear interest from Jan. 1. ASSETS, $7,000,448 09.
N. J. HAINES, JOHN MCLEAN, President.
W. S. WHITLOCK, G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer.
Vice-Presidents. T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.

Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 8 o'clock.

Six per cent. interest paid on sums from $1 to $5,000. Money deposited before Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., N. Y., opposite Cooper Institute.—1870, JANUARY INTEREST.—The usual semi-annual interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum will be paid on all deposits entitled thereto on and after MONDAY, Jan. 10, or, if not withdrawn, will be added to the account, and draw interest from Jan. 1.

MONEY DEPOSITED on or before JAN. 20 will draw interest from the 1st of that month.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums of $5 and upward.

Deposits of $1 received.
ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK, }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1869. }

INTEREST WILL BE PAID TO DEpositors at the rate of Seven per Cent. per annum on all sums of $5 to $500, and Six per Cent. on sums exceeding $500, agreeably with the provisions of the by-laws, free from Government tax, and payable on and after Monday, 17th day of January, 1870. All interest not called for will be credited as principal and draw interest accordingly. All deposits made on or before Jan. 10, 1870, will draw interest from the 1st.
BENJAMIN F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.
JAMES BRICE, } Secretaries.
WILLIAM REEVES, }

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,

NO. 58 BOWERY, S. W. CORNER CANAL-ST.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON ALL SUMS FROM FIVE TO FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS.

Money deposited now will draw interest from Jan. 1. Bank open EVERY DAY from 10 to 3, and also in the evenings of Monday, Wednesday and Friday from 5 to 7.

Bank books in English, German and French.
E. A. QUINTARD, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

CLINTON SAVINGS BANK, NO. 244 8TH-AV., NEAR 23D-ST.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND, AT the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, free from Government tax, will be paid to depositors on and after Jan. 17, 1870. Bank open daily from 10 to 3, and on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, from 5 to 8 P. M. Deposits received from 10 cents to $5,000. Interest allowed from the 1st of every month.
ALFRED MOORE, President.
NATHANIEL ELLIS, } Vice-Presidents.
WM. W. OWENS, }
ORLANDO P. SMITH, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 283 Bowery, near Houston-st.

SIX per Cent. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $10,000.

Money deposited on or before JAN. 20 will draw interest from JAN. 1. German spoken.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays and Wednesdays from 5 to 7.
ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
HENRY C. FESHER, Secretary.

GERMAN UP-TOWN SAVINGS BANK,

No. 291 3d-av., between 33d and 34th sts.—Six per Cent. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Jan. 20, will draw interest from Jan. 1. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 8 o'clock.
CHRISTIAN SCHWARTZ, President.
CHARLES SCHAEFFER, Treas. and Sec'y.

BOWLING-GREEN SAVINGS BANK,

NO. 33 BROADWAY.—Six per cent. interest, free of Government tax. Interest on new deposits commences on the 1st of every month.
HENRY SMITH, President.
REEVES E. SELMES, Secretary.
WALTER ROCHE, } Vice-Presidents.
EDWARD HOGAN, }

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., corner of 14th-st.—Six per Cent. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1.
R. H. BULL, President. J. R. KEELER, Vice-President. C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.

DRY GOODS.

MACY	Housekeeping Goods.	MACY
MACY	House Furnishing Goods.	MACY
MACY	Ribbons and Millinery Goods.	MACY
MACY	Hosiery and Gloves, &c.	MACY

EVERYTHING ELSE.

MACY	Laces and Embroideries.	MACY
MACY	Small wares and Trimmings.	MACY
MACY	Toys and Fancy Goods.	MACY
MACY	Books and Stationery.	MACY

At Popular Prices.
14th-st. and 6th-av., New-York.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Nemesis, Wednesday, Jan. 5. | Olympia, Thursday, Jan. 20
Tarifa, Thursday, Jan. 6. | Caledonia, Wednesday, Jan. 26
Java, Wednesday, Jan. 12. | Marathon, Thursday, Jan. 27
Alpine, Thursday, Jan. 13. | Russia, Wednesday, Feb. 2
Cuba, Wednesday, Jan. 19. | Persia, Thursday, Feb. 3

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying steerage.
First Cabin...$80 gold. Second Cabin....$60 gold.
First Cabin, to Paris.....$100 gold.
By the Thursday steamers.
First Cabin....$80 gold. Steerage....$30, currency, including all fees and charges for Tender and Connections to and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight or passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.
For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, or to CHAS. G. FRANKLIN, Agent.
Steamer of 5th January will not carry passengers.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:
ST. LAURENT.....LEMAIRE...SATURDAY, Jan. 8
LAFAYETTE.....SOUBRAN...SATURDAY, Jan. 22
PEREIRE.....DUCRESNE...SATURDAY, Feb. 5
VILLE DE PARIS.....SURCOUF...SATURDAY, Feb. 19

Rates of passage payable in gold, (including wine,) TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $90.
TO PARIS, including railway ticket, $145 and $97.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe by taking the steamers of this line avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 62 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL, AND QUEENSTOWN.

INMAN Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF BALTIMORE...Saturday, Jan. 8, 10 A. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, (via Halifax,) Tuesday, Jan. 11, 12 M.
CITY OF PARIS.....Saturday, Jan. 15, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.....Saturday, Jan. 22, 9 A. M.
And each succeeding SATURDAY, and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	42

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. PAYABLE IN GOLD.		STEERAGE. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also for Liverpool or Queenstown, Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be obtained at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY.

THE ANCHOR LINE.

Favorite Clyde-built passenger Steamers, are intended to sail as follows:
CALEDONIA.....Jan. 8 | INDIA.....Jan. 29
COLUMBIA.....Jan. 15 | CAMBRIA.....Feb. 5
EUROPA.....Jan. 22 | IOWA.....Feb. 12
and each SATURDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 50 North River, at 12 o'clock, noon.
RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $80 and $90. Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $140 and $160. Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; intermediate, $35. Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $30.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Stettin, Christiania, Copenhagen, &c., at low rates.
Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.
For further information apply on the steamer, foot of Dey-st., or at the Company's office, 7 Bowling-green, New-York.
HENDERSON BROTHERS.

FOR LIVERPOOL,
(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steamships from PIER NO. 42 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:
MINNESOTA, Captain PRICE.....Jan. 12, at 1½ P. M.
IDAHO, Captain CUTTING.....Jan. 19, at 7½ A. M.
NEVADA, Captain GREEN.....Jan. 26, at 2 P. M.
COLORADO, Captain WILLIAMS.....Feb. 2, at 8 A. M.
NEBRASKA, Captain GERARD.....Feb. 9, at noon.
MANHATTAN, Captain FORSYTH.Feb. 16, at 3 P. M.
Cabin passage, $80 gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30 currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 62 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 4 North River.
HELVETIA, Thursday, Jan. 1, at 1 P. M.
ENGLAND, Orient, Saturday, Jan. 8, at 9 A. M.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $105 and $80; Steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $27, currency.
Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.
FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.
Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:
Gold. Currency.
$135 to $170. $60.
According to location of berth.
These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.
Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon,
ON 5TH AND 21ST OF EACH MONTH,
except when these days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Extra baggage at reduced rates.
JAN. 21—ALASKA, Captain GRAY, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Captain LAPIDGE.
Steamer AMERICA will leave San Francisco Feb. 8, 1870, for China and Japan.
NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.
For reduced rates of freight apply on wharf. Freight for steamer ALASKA received until 4 P. M. on THURSDAY, Jan. 20, at most facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland freight.
For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf foot of Canal-st.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 22d of every month:
MERRIMACK, Capt. WISE, Jan. 22.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 22.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. SLOCUM, March 22.
The splendid steamers call on this route at Rio, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
J. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. (weather permitting), from Pier No. 4 North River.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS.....Jan. 6
COLUMBIA, Capt. THOMAS CRAM.....Jan. 13
EAGLE, Captain M. B. GREENE.....Jan. 20
For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
Atlantic Mail S. S. Co. steamer MORRO CASTLE, Captain R. ADAMS, Jan. 27, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line—Sailing every twenty days, from Pier No. 17 East River, at 12 noon:
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. DEAKES, Thursday, Jan. 13.
CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, Wednesday, Feb. 2.
For freight or passage apply to
E. ALEXANDER & SONS, No. 32 Broadway.

PUERTA PLATA, SAMANA, SANTO DOMINGO.

The United States Mail Steamship,
TYBEE,
Captain E. A. DELANOY,
will leave for the above ports in the early part of January. For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 39 Broadway.

FOR MOBILE,
VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE.

THE FLORIDA RAILROAD COMPANY WILL DISPATCH THE
FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIP
MERCEDITA,
Captain STARKEY,
On SATURDAY, Jan. 8, from Pier No. 29 North River, at 3 P. M. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile.
Is now receiving. Has elegant passenger accommodations.
Insurance guaranteed at one and a half per cent. to Mobile.
Through Rates and Bills Lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the interior at LOWER RATES than any other line.
For Freight or Passage apply to
J. F. PATTERSON, Agent, No. 17 West-st., or to
R. H. DRUMMOND & CO., No. 94 Wall-st.
Mobile Agents, A. J. INGERSOLL & CO.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

OLD LINE—LOW FREIGHT.
The well-known first-class schooner Steamship DE SOTO, Thos. H. Morton, commander, will leave Pier No. 38 North River on SATURDAY, Jan. 8, at 3 P. M. Freight taken at through rates for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 55 Liberty-st.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who are afraid of express trains or carriages, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles, preventing passports, examinations and overcharges of baggage, in procuring the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition and in facility of discovery in case of any accident in various parts of the Continent, where they are exposed in various parts of the Continent, where they are exposed in various parts of the Continent, where they are exposed

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

DANIEL SHEA was arraigned before Justice DOWLING yesterday, to answer the charge of personating a Police officer, and THOMAS MURRAY for interfering with the officer who made the arrest, threatening to stab him. SHEA was endeavoring to extort money from a street woman, under the guise of a detective, when Officer SUYFORD, of the Fourteenth Precinct, was passing them in Mulberry-street in citizen's dress, hence the arrest. Both of the accused were held for trial in the Special Sessions.

Hon. GEORGE W. CURTIS is to lecture on "American Literature," in aid of the Soldiers' Monument and the Relief Fund of Post Shaw, No. 71, G. A. R., at the Unitarian Church, New-Brighton, corner of Clinton-street and Second-avenue, next Friday evening. Mr. CURTIS has volunteered to deliver this lecture without charge. No expense whatever will be incurred by the Committee except for printing. One-half the money is designed for the monument to be erected to the memory of the brave men who went out from Staten Island and gave up their lives in the late war; the other half is designed for the Relief Fund of the Post, and will be used for the benefit of any comrade or his family that may be sick or in destitute circumstances.

The German Republicans of the Third, Fourth, Eighth and Twenty-first Assembly Districts reorganized last night for the present year. They elected officers of their Clubs and Delegates to the German Republican Central Committee.

All the members and officers of the (old) Workingwoman's Association are requested to meet at Plimpton Buildings this (Thursday) evening, at 7:30 o'clock.

Yesterday afternoon a fire broke out in the engine house of the kerosene oil works of DINSMORE & GERMAIN, foot of One Hundred and Sixth-street, East River, caused by a leak in the feed pipe leading to the oil tank. The building, a one-story frame house, was totally destroyed, with all the contents; but the fire not reaching the main structure, the loss is not more than $2,000. Mr. DINSMORE was severely burned about the face, neck and hands. He was taken to his home in Mott Haven.

The regular nominations for President, Trustees, Managers, and other officers, of the American Institute, will be made this evening. The election takes place one month hence. Every member of the Institute who wishes its well-being in the future, should be present to-night.

The military funeral of Captain GUSTAV STRAUS, a native of Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany, a distinguished officer in the late war and the Captain of Company I, of the Ninety-sixth Regiment, took place yesterday. Two regimental bands attended. The interment took place at Union Cemetery, Brooklyn, in the presence of several hundred spectators and with the usual military honors.

The first of a series of four lectures at the Bleecker-street Universalist Church was delivered last evening by P. T. BARNUM, on the subject of "Success." The main point made in the lecture was that success depends on a close observance of the laws of nature, both physical and moral. The discourse was enlivened with numerous humorous anecdotes, and listened to with evident enjoyment by a numerous audience.

The annual festival of the Eleventh Ward Industrial School for Boys, connected with the Children's Aid Society, came off yesterday at No. 709 East Eleventh-street. A number of drawings by the pupils graced the walls. Prizes were distributed by Mr. C. L. BRACE, together with candies and clothing.

The delegates of the New-York section of the Northeastern Saengerbund met at the Steuben House last night and elected the following officers for the ensuing year: THEODORE HEIDENFELD, President; CHARLES KALISCH, Vice-President; CHAS. MACHOLDT, Recording Secretary; LOUIS KAEMMERER, Treasurer. The election of the Corresponding Secretary was postponed to the next meeting of the delegates.

Rev. WILLIAM H. MILBURN, the blind preacher, delivered his lecture entitled "What a Blind Man Saw in Paris," at Steinway Hall, last evening, for the benefit of the Workingwoman's Protective Union, located at No. 48 Bleecker-street.

Professor P. H. VANDERWEYDE, M. D., read a paper on the Darwinian theory of creation, before the New-York Liberal Club, at No. 28 Third-avenue, last evening. He illustrated the theory of DARWIN as to the progressive development of the human species, and combatted the contrary doctrine laid down by AGASSIZ. The contents of the paper were subsequently criticised by members of the Club, in short speeches.

The ladies interested in the woman suffrage movement will meet this afternoon at 2 o'clock at the office of the *Revolution*, No. 49 East Twenty-third-street, in order to form a City and County Association, under authority from the General Convention.

Professor BAILEY, of Yale College, at the request of the students of the Union Theological Seminary, whom he has been instructing for the past month or two, gave a private reading before a few invited guests last evening. The occasion was a thoroughly enjoyable one, and the only regrets expressed were when the Professor came to the end of his programme.

A large and brilliant party of ladies and gentlemen assembled at Apollo Hall, corner of Twenty-eighth-street and Broadway, last evening, on the occasion of the first annual ball of the Ninth Ward Lincoln Union. Among the gentlemen present were Mr. WM. B. WHITE, President of the organization; Mr. SINCLAIR TOUSEY, Vice-President; JAMES CUMMINGS, Mr. CHAS. E. GILDERSLEEVE, Treasurer; EDWARD TAYLOR, and others.

AUGUST MORGENSTAR, 38 years of age, committed suicide last evening by hanging himself in his room, at No. 515 East Fifteenth-street. The Coroner was notified, and an inquest will be held to-day.

The Travelers' Insurance Company, at Hartford, Conn., issued 26,537 general accident policies last year, and paid nearly 12,000 losses in all, amounting to over $1,000,000.

The *Revolution* begins the new year with an unusually interesting number, and four additional pages. Among the articles are the following: "The New Year," by Mrs. STANTON; "New Year Reflections," by Mrs. DAVIS; "A Happy New Year," by Mrs. HOOKER; "What the South Needs," "Light in Darkness," and "Mr. Brace and His Boys," by PARKER PILLSBURY; "The Born Thrall," by ALICE CARY, and some interesting foreign correspondence from Mrs. MOORE and Mrs. DAGGETT.

The tournament of the New-York Chess Club will close on the 25th inst. The players in the foreground are Captain MACKENZIE, who has won 19 games and lost 3; Mr. WARE, with a score of 16 won to 5 lost; Dr. BARNETT, who has won 18 and lost 5; Mr. THOMPSON, who has won 12 and lost 8, and Mr. B. LISSNER, who shows a score of 13 to 9.

The ball of Company F Ninth Regiment National Guards, State New-York, is to take place Jan. 18, at their armory.

An *ante-mortem* examination was held by Coroner SCHIRMER yesterday at No. 234 West Eighteenth-street, in the case of FRANK BRECHT, the lagerbeer saloon keeper who was stabbed by JAMES and WILLIAM FLETCHER on New Year's night. The jury rendered a verdict against the prisoners, and they were remanded to the Tombs to await the result.

The German Republican Club of the Second Assembly District, Mr. M. FRIEDMAN, President, reorganized at No. 283 William-street, last night, and appointed a Committee of five to ask the General Committee to secure to the German Republicans of the district a just representation in its councils.

The defrauded soldiers met last evening at No. 112 Bowery, and elected Mr. GEORGE GREEN as President. Their test case—FINLEY *vs.* VAN DYKE, ex-Assistant Treasurer—has been placed on the short calendar of the United States District Court, and is expected to come to trial next month.

The extensive firm of CLARK, WEST & Co., formerly of No. 122 Duane-street, and late of No. 469 Broome-street, has been temporarily suspended. The house has been largely engaged in the importation of foreign cloths. Mr. CLARK is confident of his ultimate ability to resume and pay every dollar of his liabilities, amounting to some $800,000.

JOHN MURPHY and SPENCER AVERY were arrested on Tuesday while in the act of stealing a chest of tea, value $84, from in front of HERMAN COTTRELL's store, No. 126 Front-street. They were committed yesterday for trial at General Sessions.

A *post-mortem* examination was to have been held yesterday by Dr. SHINE, in the case of JULIA FENTON, who, it is alleged, died from the effects of a kick given her by her husband JOHN, at No. 24 Madison-street. It was, however, postponed. The inquest will be held to-day by Coroner FLYNN. The medical opinion is that death resulted from internal hemorrhage.

F. BAUMAN, of No. 546 Main-street, Buffalo, arrived in this City yesterday, and solicited the surrender of the remains of his brother, GEORGE BAUMAN, the murderer and suicide in the Elizabeth-street tragedy. He intends burying the body in one of the Brooklyn cemeteries.

ADELINE HOFFMAN was arraigned before Justice DOWLING, yesterday, on a charge of having feloniously assaulted THOMAS HINES at No. 102 Chatham-street, a low saloon, shooting the latter in the face. The victim being in hospital, JENNIE BROWN, of No. 46 Crosby-street, made the complaint, and the prisoner was remanded.

JOHN JAYCOX, aged 14, fell through the hatchway of No. 66 Chambers-street yesterday afternoon, and was instantly killed. He left a widowed mother at No. 1,268 Broadway, where an inquest will be held.

The third annual ball of the Private Coachmen's Benevolent and Charitable Society was held at Irving Hall last evening. It was an enjoyable entertainment in every respect, there being a very large and highly respectable number of participants in the dancing. Nearly all of the first-class coachmen in the City were represented on the occasion. The ball concluded at a late hour amid much enthusiasm. The following are the officers of the Society: M. McDONALD, President; G. B. ROGERS, Vice-President; T. KANE, Treasurer. Mr. BERNARD O'NEILL acted as floor manager at the ball.

BROOKLYN.

The canvassers for signatures to the petition for the abolition of some of the Albany commissions, receive from the Democratic managers in Brooklyn, two cents for every name they procure. This accounts for the extraordinary number of George Washingtons, Abe. Lincolns, Andrew Jacksons, Daniel Websters, Wm. H. Sewards, Henry Ward Beechers, and other names of distinguished dead and alive men which are crowded upon the petition rolls.

There are now 361 inmates in the Kings County Nursery, 603 in the Lunatic Asylum, 1,115 in the Almshouse, 350 in the Hospital—making a total of 2,452 persons supported in the public institutions at Flatbush at the expense of the county.

The Superintendents of the Poor of Kings County received the sum of $8 last month for the board of illegitimate infants at the Nursery.

The following reduction of salaries was made by the Kings County Superintendents of the Poor at their last meeting: Of Drs. Young, Creamer and Little, from $1,500 to $1,200 per annum; of S. H. Powell and Hugh Carboy, clerks, from $2,500 to $1,000 each; the wages of James Malone, Patrick Kelly, Patrick Shevlin and Thomas Wentworth, engineers, were fixed at $3 per day, and all others reduced from $3 to $2 50 per day.

Mr. WM. ANDERSON delivered his lecture on "Marriage" in the Green-avenue M. E. Church, on Tuesday evening. He took occasion to throw into his discussion of the subject some timely and well-made points on the question of divorce. In this way the lecture, previously replete with instruction and humor, was greatly enhanced. The audience was large and enthusiastic.

Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER says he was a newspaper man in Cincinnati before he was a minister, and his present editorial occupation comes to him like second nature. He thinks if he sticks to his work he will be able to get his name into the papers.

Professor WINCHELL, of the Michigan University, will lecture before the Young Men's Christian Association at their hall this evening, on "The Drama of Life on Earth."

Rev. Dr. FERRIS will lecture at the Reformed Church in Bedford-avenue (Rev. Dr. PORTER, pastor,) to-morrow evening. There will be a musical entertainment in connection with the lecture.

About 9 o'clock last evening, a fire broke out in the second story of No. 98 Grand-street, E. D., occupied by PETER SEITZ as a barber shop and dwelling, which was damaged to the amount of $250. The loss on furniture was $600, covered by insurance.

MARIA MONOD, a lunatic, now in the Asylum at Flatbush, has, by the accidental death of a relative in Queens County, become heiress to an estate worth forty or fifty thousand dollars. The Superintendents of the Poor are after the estate to secure pay for the support of the lunatic.

Some time ago FRANCIS A. GILBERT built an extension to his house in Dean-street, and ELEANOR CONNOLLY claimed that her property had been damaged to the amount of $625. She sued Mr. GILBERT for that amount in the Supreme Court yesterday, and recovered $50.

At about 4 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the barn of Mr. LEFFERTS at Flatbush, resulting in the destruction of the barn, five horses and the burning to a crisp of EDWARD RYAN, an aged and veteran inebriate, who was drunk when last seen going into the barn. Damage, $5,000; insurance, $3,000. It is supposed that the fire had its origin in the helplessness of the man who was burned while trying to light matches.

The number of patients treated gratuitously at the Long Island College Hospital Dispensary during the last month, was 487, and the number of prescriptions dispensed was 678.

HUDSON-RIVER.

A project is now being discussed for the consolidation of Fishkill, Fishkill Landing and Matteawan into one extensive corporation, to be known as "Dutchess City, of Dutchess County." This embraces a large territory. The conception of the plan started from the movements of capitalists in the various railroads to centre here and at Newburg, opposite.

A large number of new buildings are in course of erection at Fishkill, and public improvements of various kinds are under advisement.

The Matteawan Methodist Episcopal Church was dedicated on Sunday, Rev. B. H. BIRKENS, of Newburg, preaching the sermon.

The National Bank of Fishkill have declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., free from tax.

Horse thieves are reported in the vicinity of Fishkill.

Masonic Lodge "Beacon," No. 283, of Fishkill, installed their officers on Tuesday evening.

LONG ISLAND.

The residence of JAMES HOOT, in Riverhead, was entered by thieves on Sunday night, who pried open a bureau drawer and carried off $200 in greenbacks. No clue to the thieves.

The Northport Presbyterians are again agitating the subject of the union of the Vernon Valley, Northport, Six Hills, Claypitts, Crabmeadow, Caton's Neck, Fresh Pond, Middletown and Sunkmeadow Churches. The union of these several Churches would be a good one if it could be harmoniously accomplished.

A sickness, taking the form of influenza, has made its appearance in Riverhead.

The Freemasons of Port Jefferson are contemplating the erection of a magnificent hall, of brick and stone.

BEATTY, the man stabbed in Jamaica on New Year's Day, is in a critical condition.

Smallpox has made its appearance in Hunter's Point.

NEW-JERSEY.

JOHN FULLARD, who was arrested a few nights ago by Officer LYNCH, for insulting a young lady on Railroad-avenue, and who was reported to have received fatal injuries at the hands of the officer, is so far recovered that his physician pronounces him out of danger.

The two Police highwaymen, HANNIGAN and REMSEN, were received at the Sing Sing State's Prison yesterday. They arrived safely, and after being washed, shaved and shorn, and clothed in the prison garb, they presented a somewhat different appearance from that of a few weeks since, when they walked the streets of New-York as the guardians of its people.

The residence of ROBT. THORN, a wealthy farmer, near Poughkeepsie, was broken into yesterday, about 1 A. M., by thieves, who tied Mr. THORN to a rocking chair, and covering him with bedclothes left him to smother, carrying off some articles of small value. His housekeeper, who was badly beaten and tied to another chair, managed to get loose and ran to a neighbor's house, whence assistance was soon sent to Mr. THORN. The robbers escaped.

Many members of the Bar of the State have prepared a paper recommending JOSEPH P. BRADLEY, of Newark, for the position of Associate Justice of the United States.

The Vigilance Association of Bloomfield are active in the prevention of crime, and the place is in consequence unusually free from vagabonds and thieves. The adjoining town of Montclair, having been greatly troubled of late by burglars, is organizing a similar association.

At an early hour this morning a fire occurred in the window shade factory of Mr. JOSEPH BECK, corner of Woodruff-street and Second-avenue, which was entirely destroyed. Loss about $400; insured for $600 in the Newark City Company. The property of Mr. GEORGE CHRISTOPHER adjoining, was damaged to the amount of $100; insured in same Company. The fire was supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

Two boys, aged 10 and 13 years respectively, were brought before the Elizabeth Court on a charge of stealing their mothers' money, which they spent to witness a theatrical performance.

Mrs. ELIZABETH KERNS, a lady about 40 years of age, committed suicide on Tuesday night, at her residence in Henry-street, near Jefferson, in Hoboken, by taking a dose of Paris green. So says the verdict.

Proposed Subjugation of the Apache Indians in Arizona Territory.

Governor SAFFORD, of Arizona Territory, passed through this City yesterday on his way to Washington, whither he goes to ask for an increase of the military force in that part of the country, in view of the frightful deeds of the Apache Indians towards the whites. According to the Governor's account depredations are continually going on, and not a day passes without some one being captured and carried to the mountains by roving bands. If the captive is a man he is tortured for days together, and killed by slow degrees in order that his agony may be of the most intense nature. If a woman falls into the hands of the wretches a fate worse than death awaits her. Herds of cattle are stolen, baggage and mail wagon trains pilfered, and houses burned at frequent intervals. The warriors number about 5,000 and the noncombatants 20,000. They dwell in the mountains and live by plunder alone. To keep these in order there are only thirty-one companies, less than half full, of soldiers, numbering less than 1,500 men, and of these 700 completed their terms of service a few days since, leaving only 800 for service. The insufficiency of this force will further appear, the Governor claims, when it is remembered that the Territory of Arizona is three times as large as that of New-York State. He expresses the belief that with a force of 3,000 cavalry and 1,000 infantry the Indians could be at once subdued, and at less expense than that incurred in the present defensive system of warfare. The country is exceedingly rich, he says, and if peace were established immigration could be safely resumed, and the resources of the Territory rapidly developed.

ANOTHER MURDER.

The Notorious Rowdy "James Logan No. 2" Fatally Wounded—Escape of The Murderer—Ante-Mortem Statement of the Victim.

About 3 o'clock yesterday morning JAMES LOGAN, a distinguished member of the "Nineteenth-street Gang," who was once under arrest on a suspicion that he murdered CHARLES ROGERS, on the 31st of December, 1868, was shot and fatally wounded by a man whom he formerly associated with. LOGAN entered the coffee and cake saloon known as "Harry and Johnny's," situated in the basement of No. 28 West Houston-street, under the "House of Commons," a third-class porter house, and quietly enjoyed some refreshments. At the same table with LOGAN sat CARRIE SMITH, who is understood to be his mistress, and at another table were seated JERRY DUNN, a notorious ruffian, and a number of his friends. LOGAN became incensed at the remarks and actions of DUNN and his gang in regard to CARRIE, as they finally insulted her. Angry words ensued, and the men adjourned to the street to settle the difficulty in their peculiar manner. They had scarcely reached the walk in front of the saloon when DUNN drew a Derringer pistol from his pocket, and discharged it at LOGAN, the bullet taking effect in his left breast, inflicting a fatal wound. Officer CRITTENDEN, of the Eighth Precinct, attracted by the report of the pistol, rushed to the spot and seized DUNN. The friends of the latter thereupon gathered about the officer, and by telling him the man who fired the shot was in the saloon, induced the officer to release DUNN and enter the saloon in search of the assailant. DUNN thereupon made his escape.

LOGAN became insensible almost immediately after receiving the wound, and in that condition was removed to the Prince-street Police Station, being subsequently taken to Bellevue Hospital in an ambulance, where he remains in a dying condition.

The pistol used so deftly by DUNN was picked up in the street near the scene of the affray, and a slung shot was found in Mercer-street, where it had been dropped by DUNN in his endeavor to escape. The Police detained CARRIE SMITH, MINNIE WILSON and JOHN W. COOK as witnesses.

During the forenoon Coroner FLYNN held an *ante-mortem* examination in the case. The wounded man was found to be very weak, scarcely able to utter more than two or three words at a time. Dr. MCLEAN, the House Surgeon of the hospital, stated that the bullet had entered the breast, between the fifth and sixth ribs, and is believed to have lodged in the lung. No probe had been used in consequence. In the Surgeon's opinion death was inevitable. The following is LOGAN's statement:

"This morning, about 12:15 o'clock, I went into GILLOTT & THOMPSON's restaurant, No. 28 West Houston-street, to have something to eat; I sat down at the same table at which a young woman was already sitting; some time after I entered the place the girl left; and I shortly after left, but not to follow the girl; I noticed also in the saloon while I was there three men, but am unable to say whether there were any others there or not; while in the saloon or at any time afterward I did not speak or have any words whatever with those men; after leaving the saloon I stood a little while in front of the door on the sidewalk and then returned back into the saloon again, where I obtained a cigar, which I lit; I then went out on the sidewalk a second time, and stood for a very short time close beside the steps leading into the 'House of Commons;' in a few minutes after the three men previously referred to, came out, the man who was first striking against me very roughly; I said nothing whatever, and without any provocation on my part another one of them turned suddenly upon me and pointing a pistol, which he held in his hand, directly at my breast, fired; I instantly lost all consciousness, and I know no more of what happened to me until I found myself lying in this bed; I had no words whatever with the young woman who sat at the same table with me, and did not even know her; neither did we have supper together; I did not threaten any person in the saloon or out of it, and did not have a slung shot in my possession that evening or any other weapon."

No questions in relation to the Rogers murder were asked by the Coroner, and it would probably have been fruitless to do so, as the wounded man professed to believe that he would survive his wound. The jury impaneled in the case omitted any verdict, in order that further investigation may be made by the Police.

As already stated, LOGAN has for several years borne an unenviable reputation, and escaped conviction in the Rogers murder through want of evidence of a direct character, though the circumstantial evidence produced before the Coroner was deemed so strong that a strong suspicion has been entertained ever since that he really did commit that most mysterious and remarkable murder. He resides at No. 225 East Twenty-ninth-street, and also at No. 12 West Houston, a panel house.

The alleged murderer, JERRY DUNN, is better known as "Hawkshaw," from the fact that he had been frequently arrested and convicted of having personated detectives for the purpose of gain, and blackmailing those unfortunate women so continually preyed upon by these ruffians. As DUNN is well known, he cannot long escape.

OUR STREETS.

The Report of the Street Cleaning Contractor—More Money Wanted.

A voluminous report from the Superintendent of the Street Cleaning Department for the past year was yesterday handed in to the Street Cleaning Commission by contractor JAMES L. BROWN.

The report commences by claiming that the work done last year is largely in excess of that of any previous year, this being due to the increase of population and to the insufficient number of regular dumping grounds. The manure, for which the contractor pays $30,000 per year, he sells at a loss of $10,000. The streets have been cleaned and the garbage and ashes removed, in accordance with the contract, "and in many cases much oftener than it requires." Of the difficulties with which he has to contend, it is remarked:

"It is undeniable that the streets in some sections are not as clean as is desirable, and I will endeavor to point out the true cause and suggest the necessary remedies. The contract under which we work, no matter how scrupulously complied with, must always fail to secure the desired result—it is totally inadequate in its provisions and requirements as well as in its consideration to the contractor. Sanitary considerations—and they are of paramount importance in all street cleaning—would require the dirtier parts of the City to be cleaned the most and the cleanest parts the least frequent. The necessary requirement has been reversed. The streets which are required to be swept twice and oftener in a week, need this extra attention much less than a large portion of those which are only required by the contract to be cleaned once. Such streets as Fifth, Madison and other avenues and thoroughfares, would not accumulate so much filth and offensive refuse in a week as some of the streets in the thickly-settled tenement wards do in a day. Not that I deem the streets just mentioned cleaned oftener than they should be, but the latter class requires this frequent cleaning much more than they do, and if any discrimination had to be made sanitary reasons would require that it should have been in favor of the latter. But in all street cleaning other considerations demand attention besides sanitary—the tastes and habits of some portions of our population are educated to a higher grade than are those of other portions, and the same standard of cleanliness which would be satisfactory to the inhabitants in some wards, would not be tolerated by the inhabitants of other and more respectable portions of the City. No doubt it was from this deference to the demands or wishes of the wealthier and influential sections that these discriminations in their favor were made. An important consideration which demands attention, but which appears to have been ignored in the present contract, is the necessity existing in the lower parts of the City for a more frequent cleaning on account of the enormous daily concentration of business and traffic of all kinds. In the section below Canal-street, causes and conditions exist for producing dirty streets in a preponderating degree over that of the section above. In this lower part nearly the whole business of the City is concentrated daily; fully three-fourths the number of all the horses and vehicles on the island visit some portion of it every day. In Broadway alone, in the vicinity of Vesey-street, more than 20,000 horses with vehicles pass and repass daily; besides this in every store, basement and upper floor some dirt-creating business is carried on, all going to swell the immense amount produced daily, yet this part is required by the contract to be cleaned no oftener than the upper section, where not more than half the amount of dirt is produced in an equal area. Most of the complaints we receive of dirty streets are from this lower section and from the tenement parts. A prolific cause of dirty streets in other sections is the constant practice among the poorer classes of tenement population of throwing ashes, garbage and every kind of filth into the street instead of putting it in some suitable vessel and bringing it out on the approach of the ash cart, or leaving it on the sidewalk to be taken away daily. The consequence is that such streets are almost constantly in a dirty condition, heaps of filth and offensive matter accumulate between our weekly cleanings, obstructing the gutters and preventing the flow of water, causing it in the Summer season to stagnate and become offensive, and as the Health Inspector would say, 'dangerous to life and detrimental to health.' Most of these streets referred to are required to be cleaned by us but once a week, and the moment we have finished them the accumulating process recommences, so that it is impossible to give them a cleanly appearance for two days together. Many of the worst of these streets we have cleaned two and three times a week during the Summer, for which we receive no extra pay and very little credit. One of the worst features of this practice is that during the Winter season the stuff becomes frozen the moment it is thrown out, making it impossible to remove it weekly as in the Summer; the first snow storm covers up the mass and hides it from view; it goes on increasing, with alternate layers of dirt and snow until the approach of Spring, when the daily aggregations of the whole Winter are uncovered, and present a disagreeable picture of filth and nastiness. This makes our work in the Spring enormously heavy and expensive, and increases immeasurably the difficulties of getting such streets in a condition for sweeping as quickly as an impatient public requires. An ordinance of the Metropolitan Board of Health prohibits this practice of throwing dirt into the streets, but it is never enforced; the Police look on and witness its violation daily without a word of rebuke, and the Health Inspectors seem to ignore the existence of their own ordinances, yet they are the first to complain of such streets, and generally attribute their dirty condition to the negligence of the contractor. It must be admitted, however, that there is considerable difficulty in reaching this class of offenders or in enforcing any penalty for these violations in this respect. They are mostly people of extreme poverty or reckless and dissipated habits, and have little appreciation of cleanliness or decency. Often the act of depositing the filth is performed by their children; or if they do it themselves they watch for a favorable opportunity, though in more instances it is done openly and without reserve, and even pitched out of a second or third story window. If occasionally we lodge a complaint and an arrest is made, the offending parties have the sympathies of the Court, the offence is considered paltry and trivial, and the offender is discharged with scarcely a reprimand. The most effectual remedy for this evil, in my opinion, would be to hold the owners of such houses responsible instead of their tenants, and to invest the contractor with the necessary authority to enable him to compel such owners either to correct the evil or remove the stuff immediately on notification. This would impel them to adopt a more efficient and stringent code of regulations for observance by their tenants, and to see that they were properly complied with, or in blocks of such houses, or in large single ones, to employ a janitor, whose special duty it should be to attend to the matter daily. That this is practicable is abundantly proved in numerous instances. There are tenements in this City, of all grades, that are kept as scrupulously clean and free from offensiveness as any Fifth-avenue dwelling. If the contractor was clothed with necessary authority to enforce some such regulations as above suggested this evil could be so materially mitigated that the necessity for special cleaning in such streets would be considerably lessened. Another constant cause of dirty streets in some parts of the City, more especially in the avenues and principal thoroughfares, is the large amount of sand, dirt and rubbish deposited and left on the streets by contractors, railway men and others. This imposes on us the removal of an immense amount of stuff which is not anticipated in our contract, and at an expense to us of thousands of dollars yearly. Contractors, after laying down pavements, and railroad companies, after repairing in and between their tracks, cover their work with sand; they are required by law to remove it, but generally it is imperfectly done, and frequently not at all. After the laying of sewer and gas pipes, repairing buildings and other work, the workmen often leave rubbish on the street which eventually we have to take away. In carting sand to and from various parts of the City, it is frequently scattered on the street to a depth of several inches; during a portion of the past Summer, we carted from off Broadway alone as much as 100 loads of almost pure sand daily.

"In consequence of misunderstanding, the great masses of the people are impressed with the belief that the contractor is little less than a swindler; that the faithful execution of the contract is a secondary consideration to that of making money; that its provisions are never complied with or attempted to be, and that he realizes enormous profits yearly by this negligence and delinquency, and that even intelligent business men believe that the money paid for doing the work, if properly and faithfully expended, is enough to secure perfectly clean streets, and afford liberal profits besides. I need only say to you that these impressions are no less false in every particular than they are unjust and discouraging, for I know that since the assumption of the work by you in May last, your intentions and endeavors have been to do your full duty according to the terms of the contract, and as to the profits accruing from the work, the statement previously referred to will show that they are smaller than would be realized in any other legitimate business of the same magnitude and responsibility."

The Superintendent further suggests that, in order to keep the City perfectly clean, all the streets below Canal should be swept every day, except Sunday; from Canal to Fourteenth-street, with all the important avenues to Fifty-ninth-street, three times a week, and from Fourteenth-street to Fifty-ninth-street once a week, when not prevented by frost, snow, &c.

The report concludes as follows:

"For your information, I have calculated as accurately as possible the cost of doing this additional work in the manner suggested, and find that the sweeping alone would cost $250,000, and the extra expense of carting, consequent on this more frequent cleaning, would amount to $50,000 more; making the net cost of doing this additional work (exclusive of profits) about $300,000. I have made no allusion to or calculation for the removal of snow in the Winter. Whatever expense be incurred on that account would be additional to the sum named. It seems indispensable to the maintenance of a perfectly satisfactory state of cleanliness, and a proper sanitary condition of the City, that $1,000,000 should be appropriated and spent for doing this work. Much less than that amount will only partially secure the desired result."

The Astoria Outrage—Illness of Mrs. Norris—No Arrests Made.

Much excitement yet exists concerning the outrage perpetrated on Mrs. NORRIS, the lady operator, in Astoria, last week, as previously announced in the TIMES. It will be remembered that she was refused accommodation in Wilson's Hotel, and was about to proceed in search of lodgings elsewhere, when a young man, answering to the description of MICHAEL LANG, offered himself as an escort, displaying a glittering shield, and representing that he was a town constable. The lady was glad thus to be under the protection of a legal wing, and accepted. They traveled on until the lady found herself in an open lot, when she was knocked to the ground by LANG, who was immediately joined by a confederate, and together they proceeded to outrage her person. She became unconscious, but on returning to animation offered them her purse to desist, which they took. They then left her, and alone she made her way to the village gas house, where she stayed for the night. The next morning she was advised to institute preliminary measures to have the rascals punished, but she could not find a Justice to take cognizance of her case. She proceeded to Jamaica, where she obtained warrants for the arrest of the party. No officer could here be found courageous enough to serve them, and for three days the Justice had them in his possession. They were finally forwarded to District-Attorney DOWNING, who has also had them in his possession for several days, and yet they have not been served. To attempt to enforce them now would be a ceremony in mockery of justice, as both parties have fled. The lady is yet confined to her room in the house of Justice SNEDEKER, suffering great pain, although she has all the necessary medical attention. There is now no likelihood of the offenders being brought to justice, and being politicians, when the excitement ceases they will return and not be harmed.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Jan. 5—11 A. M.—Consols opened at 92⅛@92¼ for both money and the account. American Securities opened quiet and steady; United States Five-twenty Bonds, 1862, 87⅛; 1865, old, 86⅞; 1867, 86⅝; Ten-forties, 84⅜. Stocks steady; Erie Railway Shares, 18; Illinois Central, 103½; Atlantic and Great Western, 25¼.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 5—11 A. M.—COTTON—The market opened firm; Middling Uplands, 11½d.@11¾d.; Middling Orleans, 11¾d.@11⅞d.; the sales of the day are estimated at 12,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—Corn, 28s. 9d. ℘ quarter for European.

LONDON, Jan. 5—1 P. M.—Consols, 92⅛, for both money and the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds, 87⅛ for the issue of 1862; Ten-forties, 84⅜. Stocks easier; Illinois Centrals, 103.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 5—1 P. M.—BREADSTUFFS—The market is quiet.

PROVISIONS—Pork flat. Lard heavy at 73s. ℘ cwt.

PRODUCE—Tallow, 44s. 6d. ℘ cwt.

PARIS, Jan. 5.—The Bourse opened firm. Rentes, 74f. 20c.

ANTWERP, Jan. 5.—Petroleum opened firm at 60½f. for Standard White.

BREMEN, Jan. 5.—Petroleum closed quiet last evening at 7 thalers.

HAMBURG, Jan. 5.—Petroleum closed quiet last evening at 15 marc bancos.

LONDON, Jan. 5—4:30 P. M.—Consols closed at 92⅛ for both money and the account. American Securities closed quiet; United States Five-twenty Bonds, 1862, 87; 1865, old, 86½; 1867, 85¾; Ten-forties, 84⅜. Stocks quiet; Erie Railway shares, 18; Illinois Centrals, 103; Atlantic and Great Western, 25½.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 5—4:30 P. M.—COTTON—The market closed steady; Middling Uplands, 11½d.@11¾d.; Middling Orleans, 11¾d.@11⅞d. The sales of the day have been 12,000 bales, including 3,000 bales for export and speculation.

BREADSTUFFS—The market closed dull.

LONDON, Jan. 5.—Refined Petroleum 1s. 8¼d. ℘ gallon. Linseed Oil, £30 ℘ ton. Tallow, 44s. 6d. ℘ cwt.

PARIS, Jan. 5.—The Bourse closed quiet. Rentes, 74f. 15c.

HAVRE, Jan. 5.—COTTON—The market opened irregular for both on the spot and afloat.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 5—Evening.—United States Bonds [illegible].

ANTWERP, Jan. 5—Evening.—Petroleum firm.

HAVRE, Jan. 5—Evening.—Cotton closed active on spot and afloat; Low Middling, to arrive, is quoted at [illegible].

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Jan. 5.—FLOUR steady and in fair demand for low, medium and good grades of Spring Extras and Spring Superfine; there was not sufficient business done to establish quotations. WHEAT dull and depressed; the demand for No. 1 Spring was speculative to fill shorts; sales at 85c. for No. 1 Green, and 80c. for No. 2; in the afternoon the market was generally dull at 78c.@79½c. for No. 2. CORN closed nominal, with no demand; No. 2, 68c.@69c.; nothing was done in the afternoon. OATS dull at 40c.@42c. for No. 2. RYE dull and lower at 69c.@70c. for No. 2. BARLEY dull, but firmer; No. 2, 70c. HIGHWINES dull, but firm at 83c.@84c. Beef CATTLE quiet and lower at $2 60@$4 for common to good Cows, and $5 37½@$6 for good shipping Steers, closing with a downward tendency. Live HOGS dull and lower; sales at $8 15 for Common to Fair; $9 40@$9 75 for Good to Choice. PROVISIONS unsettled. Sales of PORK at $27, cash, for future delivery; but little was done; sales at $27 75@$28, seller February. GREEN MEATS dull and but few were offering at nominal prices; Shoulders, 9¼c.@9¾c.; Rough Sides, 11½c.@12c.; Hams, 13½c.@14c. Dry-Salted MEATS in better demand and lower; sales of Shoulders at 10c.; Rough Sides, 12½c.; Short Rib Middles, 13c.@13¼c. for loose, and 13½c. for boxed. RECEIPTS—4,500 bbls. Flour, 48,000 bushels Wheat, 11,000 bushels Corn, 3,800 bushels Oats, 4,500 bushels Barley, 2,400 Dressed Hogs, 2,800 Live Hogs. SHIPMENTS—1,200 bbls. Flour, 19,000 bushels Wheat, 3,500 bushels Corn, 6,500 bushels Oats, 1,100 bushels Rye, 5,000 Hogs.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 5.—COTTON sells at 25½c.@26½c. for Middling. BARK steady; No. 1 Quercitron, $30. FLOUR dull; Superfine, $4 25@$4 50; Extra, $4 75@$5; Spring Wheat Extra Family, $5 25@$6; Pennsylvania do., $5 25@$5 75; Ohio do., $5 25@$6 25. WHEAT dull; Pennsylvania Red, $1 20@$1 30. RYE steady at $1. CORN in fair demand; Old Yellow, $1@$1 02; New, 88c.@93c. OATS steady; State and Western, 55c.@57c. BARLEY—Canada, $1 25. PETROLEUM steady; Crude, 20c.@20½c.; Refined, 30c.@30½c. GROCERIES unchanged; PROVISIONS dull and market favors buyers. Mess PORK, $30. LARD, 17½c. WHISKY unchanged at 98c. in wood; $1 iron-bound.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 5.—COTTON active and firmer; Middling, 24¼c.@24½c.; sales 3,200 bales; receipts, 2,889 bales; exports, to Bremen, 1,888 bales; to Barcelona, 381 bales; to Boston, 2,121 bales. FLOUR firm; Extra, $5 37½@$5 90; Double Extra, $6; Treble Extra, $6 25. CORN, 95c.@$1. OATS—Ohio, 68c.; St. Louis, 70c. BRAN, $1 15. HAY scarce; prime, $28. Mess PORK, $29 75. BACON, 14½c.@17½c.@17¾c. HAMS, 21c. SUGAR dull; prime, 12½c. MOLASSES—Prime, 68c.@70c. WHISKY, $1@$1 02. COFFEE firm; fair, 15½c.@16c.; prime, 17½c.@18c. GOLD, 119⅝. EXCHANGE—Sterling, 129¼; New-York Sight, ¼@½ discount.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 5.—FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT unchanged. CORN declining; Mixed, 75c.@76c. for Yellow; 74c. for prime White. OATS dull and unchanged. RYE unchanged. BARLEY unchanged. PROVISIONS nominal. PORK, $27 75@$28. Dry-salted MEATS—Shoulders, 11c.@11¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 14½c.; Clear Sides, 15c. BACON—Shoulders, 14c.@14½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 16½c.@16¾c.; Clear Sides, 17c.@17¼c. LARD dull at 16c. for prime Kettle. CATTLE—Choice firm; low grades dull; sales at $2@$6 75. Live HOGS more active at $7 50@$9 25. RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,200 bbls.; Wheat, 3,500 bushels; Corn, 2,000 bushels; Oats, 2,400 bushels; Barley, 1,100 bushels; Hogs, 1,000 head.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 5.—FLOUR dull; sales 120 bbls.; $4 75 for Fine; $6 for Western Spring; $6 25 for Amber State; $7 for White State. WHEAT dull; sales, 1,000 bushels Chicago by sample, at $1 05; two car lots No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 13. CORN lower; sales three car lots Choice Yellow New Ohio at 82c. on the track; three car lots Toledo New, 80c. on track. OATS nominal at 50c. BEANS, $1 50 bid; $1 75@$2 asked. PEAS—Sales two car lots Canada at 85c., delivered to cars free. BARLEY firm but very dull at 85c.@90c. nominally. PORK—Heavy Mess, $29. LARD dull at 18c. HIGHWINES retailing at $1.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 5.—FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT dull and unchanged. CORN unchanged. OATS, 50c.@55c. RYE, 90c.@92c. for No. 1. BARLEY quiet and unchanged. COTTON firm; Middling, 24c.@24½c. TOBACCO quiet and unchanged. WHISKY dull at 94c. Live HOGS dull, lower and unsettled; sales at $8 50@$9 30. Dressed HOGS, $10 75@$11 25; receipts, 7,000 head. PROVISIONS unsettled. PORK declined to $28 50, sales, 700 bbls. Bulk MEATS and BACON neglected with no demand. LARD, 15½c.@17c. for Steam and Kettle. EXCHANGE firm at par buying.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Jan. 5.—FLOUR steady and unchanged; sales 1,000 bbls. at $6 for No. 1 Spring, $6 25 for Amber Winter, $6 75 for White, $7 25 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet at $1 27½ for No. 1 Milwaukee Club. CORN unchanged; sales at $1 02. BARLEY unchanged and quiet; Up-Lake Canada held at $1 02. CORNMEAL $2 25 ℘ cwt. MILLFEED steady; Shorts, $19@$20; Shipstuffs, $22@$26; Middlings, $30@$33 ℘ ton. Railroad FREIGHTS on Flour to Boston, $1 05; to New-York, 80c.; to Albany, 75c.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 5.—COTTON quiet and firm; Middling, 25c. FLOUR quiet, steady and unchanged. WHEAT—Offerings light; Choice Red, $1 40@$1 45. CORN active and higher; Prime White at 91c.@93c.; Yellow, 90c.@92c. OATS dull at 56c.@57c. RYE firm at $1 05@$1 10. PROVISIONS easier. Mess PORK $30@$31. BACON—Rib Sides, 17½c.@18c.; Clear Sides, 18c.@18½c.; Shoulders, 14½c.@15c. HAMS, 20c.@21c. LARD, 18c.@18½c. WHISKY quiet at 98c.@99c.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 5.—COTTON steady; Middling, 23½c. FLOUR active; Extra Family, $5. GRAIN quiet and unchanged. TOBACCO steady; sales, 94 hhds.; Lugs, $5@$8; Leaf, $8@$11 50. PROVISIONS dull. Mess PORK, $28; BACON—Shoulders, 14c.; Clear Rib Sides, 17c.; Clear Sides, 17½c. Bulk MEATS—Shoulders, 12c.; Clear Rib Sides, 15c.; Clear Sides, 15½c. LARD, 17½c. HAMS, 21½c. WHISKY dull at 94c.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 5.—The Kentuck Mining Company have declared a dividend of $10 ℘ share, payable on the 10th inst. FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT stiff at $1 62½@$1 65. BARLEY firm; Choice, $1 25. LEGAL TENDERS, 88¾.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 5.—COTTON firmer at 24¼c.@24½c.; receipts, 1,210 bales; exports, 1,810 bales. FLOUR unchanged. CORN, 92c. OATS, 70c. LARD, 19c.@19½c. Bulk MEATS—Shoulders, 12c.; Sides, 16c.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 5.—WHEAT heavy, and declined 2c.@3c.; No. 1 Red, $1 12; No. 2 Red, $1 07. CORN—Nothing doing. OATS dull and nominal. RYE dull and nominal. BARLEY dull and nominal.

NORFOLK, Va., Jan. 4.—Receipts of COTTON, 1,219 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,292 bales; exports, to Liverpool, 412 bales; sales 200 bales. The market is quiet and unchanged; Low Middling, 23¾c.@24c.

NORFOLK, Va., Jan 5.—Receipts of COTTON 610 bales; exports, coastwise, 2,570 bales; sales 200 bales; the market closed quiet and unchanged; Low Middling, 23¾c.@24c.

MOBILE, Jan. 5.—COTTON—Demand fair; market closed quiet; sales 1,000 bales Middling at 23¾c.@24c.; receipts, 1,326 bales; exports, 125 bales.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 5.—COTTON active and firmer; sales 600 bales; Middling, 24½c.; receipts, 1,612 bales.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 5.—Stocks firm; Pennsylvania State Sixes, third issue, 106; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 28¾; Reading Railroad, 47⅛; Pennsylvania Railroad, 54½; Gold, 119¾.

[Advertisement.]

The drawing for the country seat of Mr. C. G. GUNTHER, deceased, for the benefit of three German benevolent institutions, has been postponed, and will take place on the 20th inst., at the Liederkranz, No. 32 East 4th-st.

The donation was made by Mr. WM. H. GUNTHER with the condition that 250 chances must be disposed of.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Tarifa	Jan. 6	New-York	Liverpool.
Caledonia	Jan. 8	New-York	Glasgow.
St. Laurent	Jan. 8	New-York	Havre.
City of Baltimore	Jan. 8	New-York	Liverpool.
America	Jan. 8	New-York	Bremen.

FOR HAVANA.

Morro Castle	Jan. 6	New-York	Havana.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

THURSDAY.

Mails for Havana and the West Indies, by the *Morro Castle*, close at 2 P. M.

SATURDAY.

Mails for France, *via* Brest and Havre, by the *St. Laurent*, close at the General Post Office at 7 A. M.

Mails for Europe, *via* Southampton and Bremen, by the *America*, close at the General Post Office at

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:30, 8 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	5 A. M.
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 8 P. M.
East, via Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	7 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 6:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Arizona, for Aspinwall.—For Aspinwall—L. Davis, James Leverett, Hudson G. Wolfe, Francisco Corroeso, W. A. Christesen, Rev. Andrew Hardie, General A. P. Hovey, B. H. Mansfield, Wm. Nelson, Geo. V. Morey, Chas. E. Perry, Edw. Cisneros, Miss Johnston, Miss Wilson. For California—Geo. W. Caster, Mrs. Albertine Gunther, Saml. Drake, Mrs. T. B. Howard, Mrs. W. Perry, Geo. B. Davis, Mrs. Kate Murray, Mary Henneberg, Pat. Laney, wife and child, Miss Jenny Harris, Bebe Willie, Van Nest Towp, James Harrigan, W. J. Emerson and wife, Elnathan Jones and child, Elizabeth Jones, Mrs. Cohen, son and 4 children, J. S. Taylor, Thos. Blake, Mrs. E. Bryson, E. J. De Sabla, wife and 2 children, A. B. Field, Rev. Chas. McLean and wife, A. J. Severance and wife, Miss Cady, Henry Center, Margaret Miller, A. H. Harris and wife, L. F. Fuller and wife, Mrs. B. E. Shannon, Jno. M. Jagnoncot, Jos. Martin and sister, A. M. Leland, Louisa Kochlein, John W. Covell, Geo. W. Townsend and 7 men, Miss Susie Ascher, Henry Landt, Miss C. Turner, Hugo Donzterff, C. H. Garrison, J. H. Harbeck, Jr., Pain Martin, Jas. Diamond, J. F. Dufrau, E. J. Bresan and wife, and a large number in the steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

JAN. 5.—*In steamship Columbia, from Havana.*—J. B. Ellison, Colonel David Taggard, J. R. Withington, Edward Bolio, C. Ponvert, William Russell, E. L. Plumb, ex-American Consul at Havana, Jose Diaz Vallegoe, Jose Ygnacio Diaz Vallegoey.

JAN. 5.—*In steamship Silesia, from Hamburg.*—Waldemar Beyer, F. A. Schreyer and wife, Hannah E. Ross, Wm. and Mary Ann Edwards, Herrm Zerrenner, Herrm Hilgendorf, Peter Biebesheimer and wife, A. Marcus, Geo. Friederici, J. Joachimson, Albert Meyer, Jean Sandhind and wife, M. C. Sturm, C. C. Hickok, Louis Durr, M. E. Loewenthal, Ed. Read, Jean Walanski, Mr. and Mrs. Leonard, M. C. Delaeje, Zachens Allen, Christine Severin.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 25	Sun sets..... 4 42	Moon sets.. 9 48

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 11 06	Gov. Island. 11 52	Hell Gate.. 1 18

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, Jan. 5.

Cleared.

Steamships Arizona, Maury, Aspinwall, Pacific Mail Steamship Co.; General Sedgwick, Gates, New-Orleans, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Fanita, Freeman, Wilmington, N. C., J. Lorillard; Millville, Renear, Philadelphia, W. B. Vandermuith; Wamsutta, Fish, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood.

Ship Chas. H. Marshall, Marshall, Liverpool, C. H. Marshall & Co.

Barge John Campbell, (Br.,) Gorman, Antwerp, Jas. W. Elwell & Co.; Ilva, (Br.,) Litson, Maracaibo, Mailland, Phelps & Co.

Brig Gioseme, (Ital.,) Cacace, Cette, Slocovich & Co.

Schrs. Sandy Point, Grant, Falmouth, Jam., James E. Ward & Co.; John H. Stickney, Tooles, Baltimore, Van Brunt & Slaght; W. E. Leggett, Porter, Philadelphia, W. B. Vandermuith; Dart, Johnson, Stamford; Sallie Benton, Palmer, Stamford; Adaline Wright, Kingston, Jam., A. H. Solomon & Co.; W. Flint, Post, Charleston, S. C., N. L. McCready & Co.; Richard Vaux, Whitaker, Richmond, Van Brunt & Slaght; Rising Sun, Hastings, Richmond, N. L. McCready & Co.

Barge Silver Cloud, Pane, Bridgeport.

Arrived.

Steamship Silesia, (N. G.,) Trautmann, Hamburg Dec. 22, and Havre 25th, with mdse. and 131 passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Had strong westerly gales most of the passage. Dec. 27, lat. 49 30 N., lon. 12 40, passed a Bremen steamer, bound E.; Jan. 4, lat. 40 25, lon. 66 30, passed ship Teasdale, bound W.

Steamship Columbia, Van Sice, Havana Jan. 1, with mdse. and passengers to Atlantic Mail Steamship Co.

Steamship Volunteer, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. Lorillard.

Ship Shakespeare, (N. G.,) Jorgensen, Hamburg 48 ds., with mdse. and 340 passengers to Funch, Edye & Co. Has had fine weather. Had 2 deaths. Jan. 4, at midnight, 7 miles east of Barnegat, came in collision with schr. Adelaide, from New-York for Baltimore, in ballast, striking her amidship, cutting her down to the keel; took off the Captain and crew and brought them to this port. The ship lost her bowsprit with the headgear attached.

Ship Florence, (of London,) Houston, Calcutta Sept. 18, and Sands Head 20th, with mdse. to F. Spring & Co. Passed the Cape of Good Hope Nov. 20, St. Helena Dec. 2, and crossed the equator Dec. 12, in lon. 27. Had fine weather up to Bermuda, and since that time has had westerly winds.

Brig James Baker, (of Philadelphia,) Phelan, Savannah 8 ds., with yellow pine to J. Beers.

Brig Helen M. Rowley, Rowley, Galveston 13 ds., with cotton and beef to master.

Schr. Annie E., (of St. John, N. B.,) Edgett, Old Harbor, Jam., 16 ds., with logwood, &c., to Henry De Cordova & Co.—vessel to P. I. Nevius & Sons.

Schr. Helen G. King, (of Calais,) McGruger, Satilla River, Ga., 12 ds., with timber to J. Russell.

Schr. A. M. Lee, Woolsey, Virginia.

WIND—At sunset, N. W.

Sailed.

Steamships Nemesis and Manhattan, for Liverpool; Arizona, for Aspinwall; General Sedgwick, for Key West and Galveston.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Jan. 5.—Arr. barks Silver Star, from Algoa Bay; Charlotte Geddie, from Liverpool; brigs National, from Stockholm; Mary E. Pennell, from Pensacola; schrs. Hartstein, from Liverpool; Adolph Hugel, from Mobile; B. N. Hawkins, from Charleston; Granite State, from New-York; monitor Miantonomah, from New-York for Portland; steamer Glaucus, from New-York; ships Rosner, from Padang; Fred. Warner, from Liverpool; bark Joshua Loring, from Singapore; brig G. C. Nichols, from Leghorn; schr. Laquille, from St. Domingo.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 5.—Arr. steamers Champion, New-York; Maryland, Baltimore.

Sld. steamer Palmyra, Barcelona.

HOLMES' HOLE, Jan. 3, A. M.—Sld. schr. Impulse, (Br.)

P. M.—No arrivals.

Sld. schr. James A. Crocker.

4th, A. M.—Arr. brigs George Gilchrist, Savannah 8 ds., for St. John, N. B.; Ottawa, Bridgeport, Conn., for do.; schrs. Plata, New-York, for Lubic; Nightingale, do., for Eastport.

Sld. brig George Gilchrist; schrs. Alfred Chase, Robert Myhan, Thomas Bagley, Sarah A. Hammond, and Mabel Hall.

NORFOLK, Va., Jan. 5.—Arr. steamers Isaac Bell and Hatteras, New-York.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 5.—Cld. barks Jessica, for Liverpool, with 18,000 sacks of wheat.

Sld. ship Mercurius, for Liverpool, with 25,000 sacks of wheat; barks Anne Main, for Auckland; Jean Pierre, for Sydney.

Spoken, &c.

Pacific—Ship, from Cardiff, Dec. 14, lat. 14 53 N., lon. 38 14.

Express—N. G. brig, from Aux Cayes for Falmouth, Eng., for orders, Jan. 1, lat. 25 40 N., lon. 71 37.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrived Out.

SOUTHAMPTON, Jan. 5.—The steamship New-York, from New-York, arrived at this port to-day.

FIRST MORTGAGE

CONVERTIBLE

SINKING FUND

SEVEN PER CENT.

GOLD BONDS

OF THE

Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin Railroad Company

OF ILLINOIS.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD AT THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, NEW-YORK. COUPONS PAYABLE APRIL AND OCTOBER 1.

FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX

THESE BONDS CAN BE REGISTERED.

CAPITAL STOCK.........$3,000,000.
TOTAL ISSUE OF BONDS.........$2,000,000.

Length of road, 117 5-100 miles. The Bonds are limited to less than $16,000 per mile, and are secured by a FIRST MORTGAGE ON THE ENTIRE PROPERTY OF THE COMPANY, which cost about $40,000 per mile.

The road runs through the richest and most populous agricultural district in Illinois. The LOCAL business alone is much more than sufficient to sustain it. This, with the through business, which it is expected will be limited only by the capacity of the road, must make it as profitable as any in the State.

No road has ever been built having more numerous and valuable connections East and West.

ONE HUNDRED MILES

ARE NOW IN FULL OPERATION, AND EQUIPPED WITH NEW FIRST-CLASS ROLLING STOCK. The balance, less than twenty miles, is nearly finished, and trains will run over the entire line during the present month.

This road has been consolidated with the Indianapolis, Crawfordsville and Danville Road, making over two hundred miles under one management, and furnishing still further security to the bondholders, these Bonds having been assumed by the consolidated Company, called the Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western Railroad. It connects on the east with direct lines to Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and with Peoria, Burlington and Omaha on the west—the only East and West line connecting the cities of Indianapolis, Danville, Urbana, Bloomington, Pekin and Peoria.

The high premium the stock of many of the railways in Illinois command with no better prospects than this road, justifies the belief that its stock will also soon be at a premium, thus making the CONVERTIBLE CLAUSE a valuable option. To make the bonds still more secure a sinking fund has been provided.

The belief that the Government will fund the Five-twenties into a four and a half per cent. loan makes it desirable for investors to look for some safe securities that pay a good interest, about which there is no question, for which they can exchange their Five-twenties—capitalizing the premium, and getting a higher rate of interest for a long term of years. Nothing can be more desirable than first mortgage Bonds on any first-class completed railway.

The coal freights alone are estimated sufficient to pay the interest on the Bonds, the best mines in the State being located on the line at Danville.

Having carefully examined the road from time to time and its connections, as being also familiar with the wealth and resources of the country along the line, as well as with the rapid progress of the Company from the start, its financial standing and efficient management, we recommend the Bonds as a choice investment, the security of which has been placed beyond any contingency, as the Company have been provided with the necessary funds to complete the road.

About four-fifths of the loan has been taken by actual investors.

We continue to offer a portion of the balance at 95 and accrued interest in currency.

All marketable securities received in exchange at the best market rates. Bonds forwarded by express free of charge. Further particulars furnished on application, by the undersigned, financial agents of the Company.

TURNER BROTHERS,

BANKERS,

No. 14 Nassau-st., New-York.

BEEBE'S RANGES

The best cooking apparatus for family use; durable, economical and sure bakers. Made, put up, and warranted by JAMES & KIRTLAND, Corner Reade, Centre and Elm sts.

NEURALGIC PAINS AT ONCE SOOTHED—Permanently cured by HYATT'S WIZE LINIMENT, a true and certain remedy for Ache or Pain. 50c. Sold by all Druggists. Depot, 246 Grand-st., N. Y.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

The TRAVELERS

Insurance Company, of Hartford, Conn., with Cash Assets of over $1,300,000, is the only corporation in America which writes yearly policies of Insurance against *Accidents*, granting a stipulated sum ($5 to $50) per week for non-fatal but wholly disabling accidental injury, or paying the principal sum insured, ($500 to $10,000,) in the event of death by accident, resulting within three months from the injury. The insurance covers nearly every possible variety of bodily injury by accident, occurring to men while engaged in any of the usual and lawful avocations of business; but no insurance is granted against disease in any form or manifestation.

The TRAVELERS

Has been engaged in the business of Accident Insurance since April, 1864, and has written over 170,000 policies, which were purchased by Artists, Authors, Architects, Armorers, Accountants, Attorneys, Apothecaries, Bankers, Bakers, Barbers, Bookkeepers, Booksellers, Brokers, Blacksmiths, Butchers, Clergymen, Clerks, Capitalists, Carpenters, Cabinet Makers, Commercial Agents, Conductors, Concert Singers, Dentists, Draughtsmen, Doctors, Editors, Engineers, Farmers, Firemen, Grocers, Gardeners, Hotel Keepers, Insurance Agents and Officers, Jewelers, Laborers, Mechanics, Machinists, Ministers, Operatives, Policemen, Printers, Quarrymen, Railroad Officers and Employes, Schoolmasters, Surgeons, Tailors, Upholsterers, Workingmen, &c., &c. Every man should have one.

The TRAVELERS

Insures against accidents by machinery, accidents by railways and steamboats, accidents by edged tools, accidents by fire, accidents by water, accidents by riding or driving, accidents by hurricanes, accidents by horses, accidents by omnibuses or street cars, accidents on the street, accidents on the farm, accidents on the journey, accidents in shops and factories, accidents in stores and offices, accidents to men traveling, *accidents to men who "don't travel."* But the Company does not insure against self-murder; nor against rheumatism, "crick" in the back or boils; nor against the taking of poison; nor against willful and wanton exposure to unnecessary hazard.

The TRAVELERS

Pays all valid and just claims promptly. In five years and a half of successful business, the TRAVELERS has paid nearly TWELVE THOUSAND claims for death or wholly disabling injury by accident, thus dispersing among its policy holders more than ONE MILLION DOLLARS. These claims vary in amount from $5 to $10,000 each, and average ONE IN EVERY FOURTEEN of all the persons insured by the Company. These benefits have been shared by all classes of men in all parts of the United States and Canada. Included in this number were 177 cases of fatal accident, on which the large sum of $470,800 was paid, *for only $2,420 received in premiums.*

The TRAVELERS

Paid (up to July 1) $188,959 in the State of New-York, $112,717 in Massachusetts, $80,376 in Ohio—and so on, through all parts of the country, and to men in all kinds of business or occupation. It is a common mistake of the public to suppose that this Company insures against *accidents of travel* chiefly, while the fact is it insures against accidents generally to men who don't travel, as well as those who do. It is proved by the record of claims paid, that the proportion of traveling accidents is only about *one to eighteen* of other forms of accident. Remember the TRAVELERS is a General Accident Insurance Company.

The TRAVELERS

Also grants all forms of full LIFE and ENDOWMENT Insurance on exceedingly favorable terms—its policies uniting *ample security* and *moderate cost* under a *definite contract*. All policies non-forfeitable. Combined Life and Accident policies written, when desired, uniting all the benefits of a full life policy and a general accident insurance under one policy and premium. No other company writes this form of policy. Its five, ten, fifteen and twenty year policies, when premiums are fully paid, can be converted into Endowments, at the option of the insured. This is a special feature, granted by no other life company.

The TRAVELERS

Insurance Company, of Hartford, Conn., grants everything desirable in LIFE or GENERAL ACCIDENT Insurance, at rates within the reach of all. Its Guaranteed premium system is the Low Rate Cash Plan, under which there is: *No Uncertainty* about the amount of premium. *No Bother* about notes. *No Interest* to pay for the use of your own money. *No Assessments*, present or prospective. *No Disappointments* in regard to impossible dividends. *No Deductions* of bills, notes, or other written obligations, when the policy becomes a claim. *No Overpayments* of premium. *No Doubt* but what you have ALL the Insurance you pay for. *No Question* but what you have reliable Insurance at lowest cost.

J. G. BATTERSON, President.
RODNEY DENNIS, Secretary.
CHAS. E. WILSON, Assistant Secretary.
GEO. B. LESTER, Actuary.
New-York Office, No. 207 Broadway.
E. M. JOHNSON, Manager.